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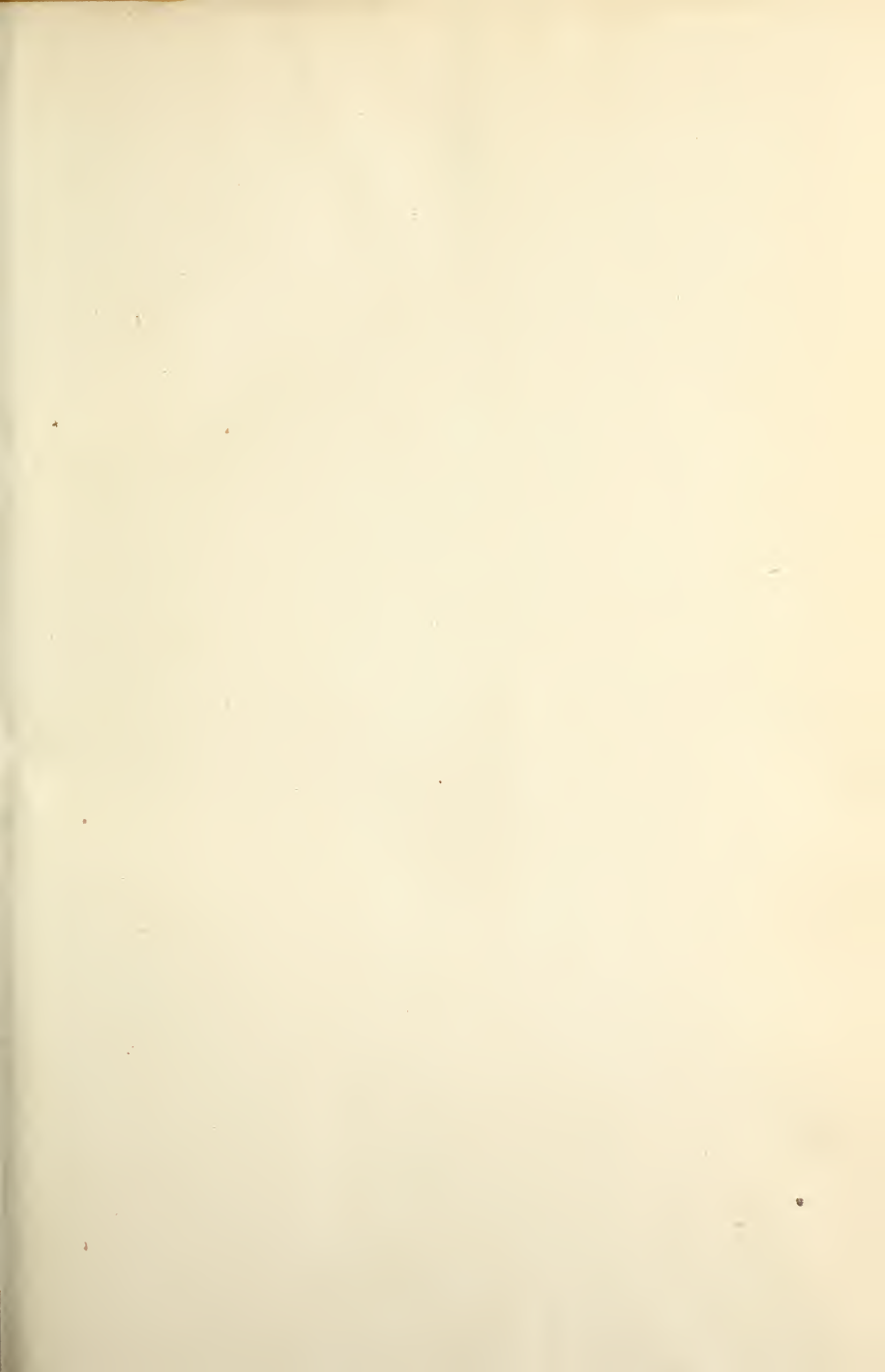
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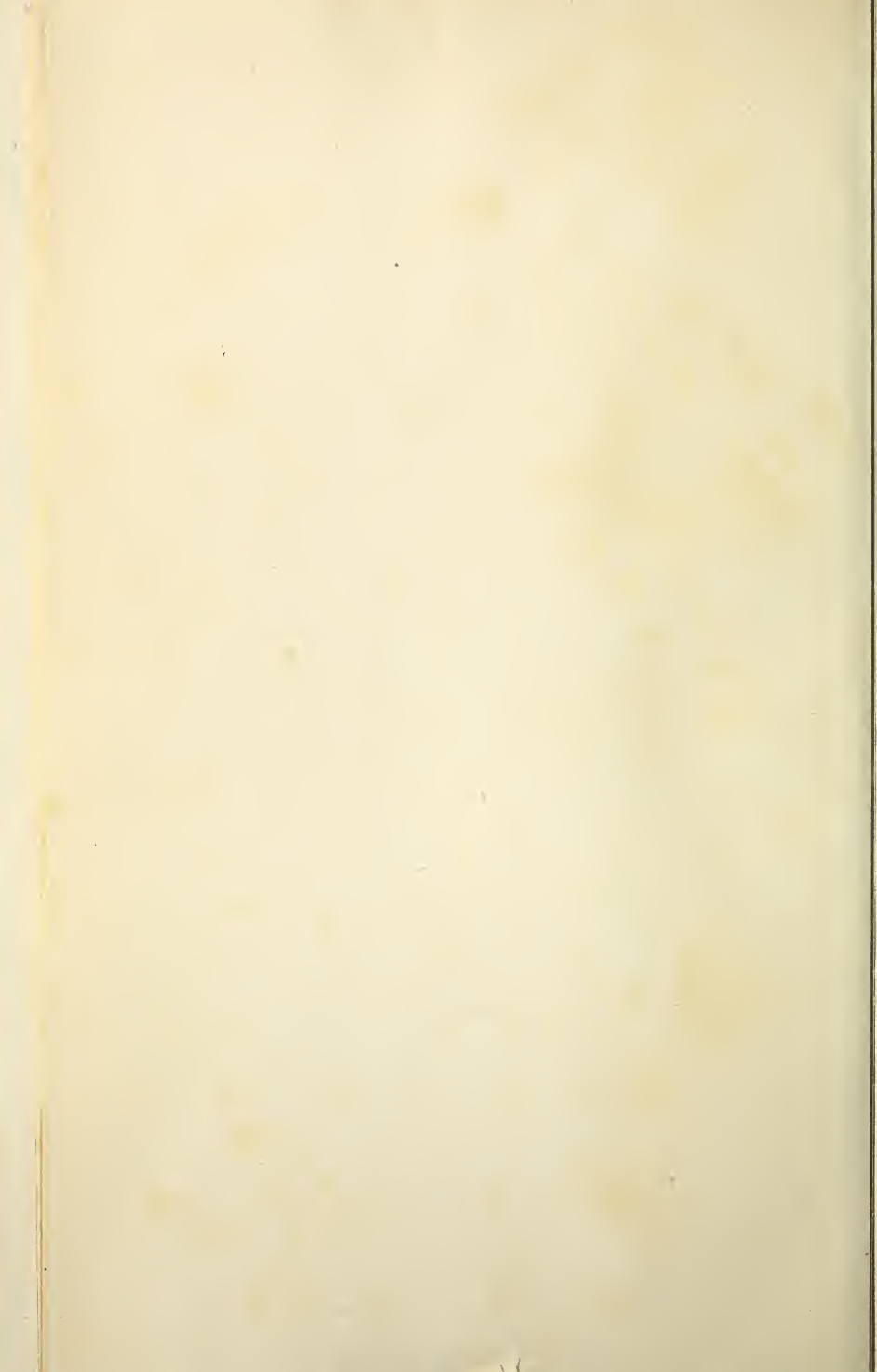






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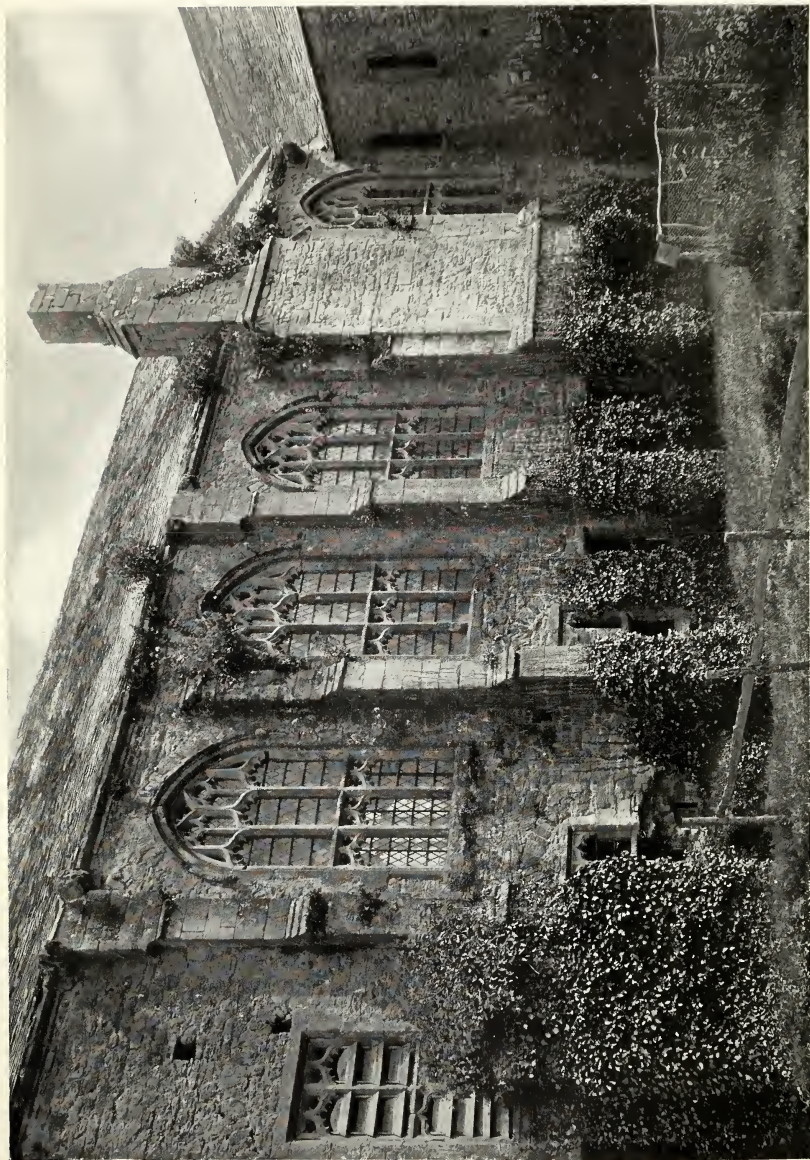
Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1906.

VOL. LII.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.





THE REFECTORY, CLEEVE ABBEY.

From a Photograph by T. D. Smith, Esq. W.C.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archæological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1906

—
VOL. LII.



Taunton :

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCCXVII.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
PRINTERS

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PREFACE.

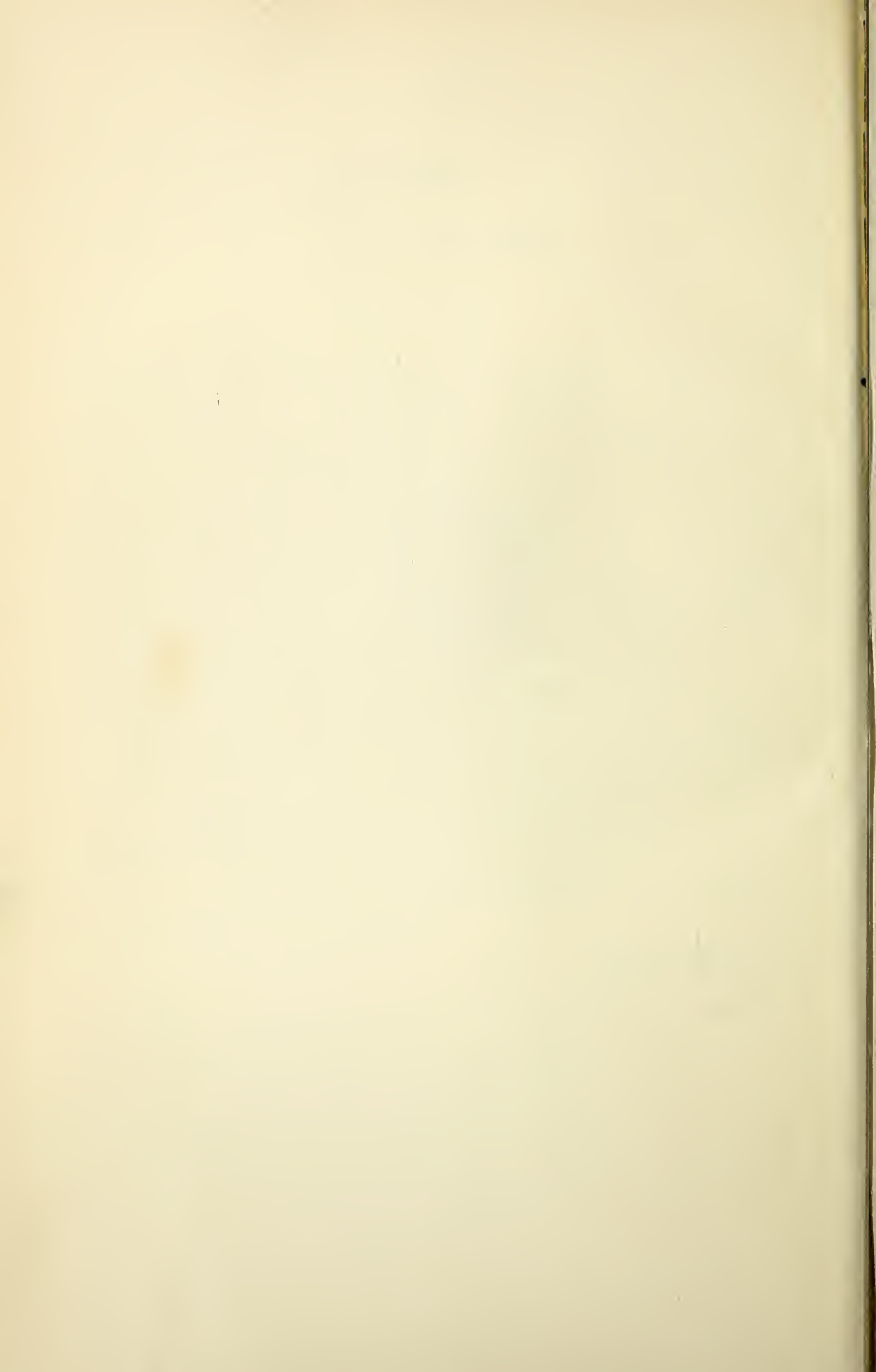
THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., for the plate of the Shapwick boat ; to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society for their donation towards the cost of the Lake Village illustrations ; to Mr. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., for defraying a large proportion of the cost of the plates illustrating his paper on the Screens of West Somerset ; to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for the loan of two blocks of screenwork at Dunster and Timberscombe ; to the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Anthropological Institute for two other illustrations ; and to Messrs. Bligh Bond, Bulleid, H. St. G. Gray, and J. R. H. Weaver, and Dr. F. J. Allen for various drawings and photographs.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Gray for his valuable help in correcting the proof-sheets.

F. W. W.

January, 1907.

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CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA,

Proceedings, Somersetshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society,

VOL. XLVIII TO LI.

VOL. XLVIII.

- Pt. i, p. 26, line 32, for *feet* read *inches*.
,, ii, p. 39, line 7, for *ring* read *bead*.
,, ,, p. 52, line 8, for *Stoke-under-Ham* read *Tintinhull*.
,, ,, p. 57, line 27, for ? *Plymouth* read *Bow*.
,, ,, p. 64, line 18, for *Julwar* read *Tulwar*.
,, ,, p. 65, line 11, for *XVII* read *XVIII*.
,, p. ,, line 12, for *Charles II* read *George III*.
,, p. ,, line 13, for "*C. R.*" (*Charles Rex*) read "*G. R.*" (*Georgius Rex*).

VOL. XLIX.

- Pt. i, p. 41, line 6, insert *millesimo* after *Domini*.
,, ii, plate facing p. 34, for *Valli* read *Valla*.

VOL. L.

- Pt. ii, p. 75, line 7, for *B372 . . . bone weaving-comb* read *H324 . . . weaving-comb of antler*.

VOL. LI.

- Pt. i, p. 30, line 19, for *Herbert of Bosham* read *Benedict of Peterborough*
(See "*Materials for the History of Thomas Becket*,
vol. ii, p. 15, Rolls series).
,, ,, p. 30, line 21, for *vasulis* read *vasculis*.
,, ,, p. 31, line 1, for *vasule* read *vascula*.
,, ,, p. 77, line 30, for *Prideaux, of Salisbury*, read *Purdue, of Taunton*.
,, ii, p. 88, line 13, for *leaden* read *tin*.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1906.

THE fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, was held at Minehead, on Tuesday, June 26th.

LT.-COLONEL J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., took the chair at the opening of the proceedings, and said the last duty of the retiring President was to introduce his successor, but he could not imagine anyone in that neighbourhood—and he would go further and say in that county, or anywhere in that part of England—who required less need of introduction than his successor, MR. GEORGE FOWNES LUTTRELL. At the same time it was a necessity that the new President should be introduced to them, and he had much pleasure in doing so on that occasion.

The Presidential Address.

MR. LUTTRELL then took the chair and proceeded to deliver his address. He said :

You have done me a great honour by electing me your President for the year. This is the second time that you have conferred that honour upon me, and I wish I could feel that

my knowledge of Archæology enabled me to be worthy of it, but I must rely upon your indulgence. I beg to thank you most sincerely.

In the name of Minehead and its neighbourhood, and in my own name, I offer you a hearty welcome: we appreciate the compliment you pay us by selecting Minehead for the second time as your place of meeting. I well remember the last occasion of your meeting here in 1889; you seemed, then, to have exhausted all the subjects of interest, and, as it is not in the nature of such subjects to increase and multiply, in hoping that this your second visit will not be disappointing, I must rely for the fulfilment of that hope mainly on the natural beauty of the scenery, which can well bear being re-visited.

But although there may not have been an increased number there has been a development and enlargement, for the valuable books of Mr. Chadwyck-Healey and Prebendary Hancock have added greatly to the stock of knowledge, and to the interest of Luccombe, Porlock, Selworthy, Minehead, and Dunster Church and Priory, they will become considerable contributions and portions of a future history of Somerset.

The feeling of reverence for objects of antiquarian interest, created and fostered by this Society, has been apparent in the district, and there has been, I believe, no wanton destruction, but an evident wish for preservation.

When at Old Cleeve you will be near Blue Anchor. When the foreshore there is denuded of sand and shingle, as is often the case, and when the tide is out, the remains of the Submarine Forest are plainly visible. In digging for the foundations of the County sea-wall a few years ago, some horns and bones were found on the site of the Forest. The late Mr. Ayshford Sanford of Nynhead, not long before his death, gave me a short description of them. I will show them to you when you are at Dunster.

Talking of Blue Anchor, Sir Robert Purvis, in conversation with me, suggested a possible derivation of the name. Blue

Anchor Bay is, and probably always has been, a favourite anchoring ground for vessels waiting for the tide to go into Watchet harbour. Watchet is an old word, meaning blue, often used by the early poets: thus you have Watchet, or blue anchorage. Why Watchet was called *blue* I cannot say—certainly not from the colour of the sea there, excepting under the principle of derivations of the old Eton Latin grammar—of *lucus a non lucendo*.

I am glad that Withycombe is included in the programme, it is fresh unexplored ground, not hitherto visited by this Society.

SIR HENRY MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B., F.S.A., has sent me an abbreviated history of the Manors of Withycombe, which he has written and which I will read if you will allow me:—
 “At the time of the Domesday Survey, a certain Edmer, presumably an Englishman, held Withycombe under the Bishop of Coutances. It was the most valuable estate in the old Hundred of Carhampton. When the Bishop’s nephew and heir, Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, got into trouble in the reign of William Rufus, his lands were forfeited to the Crown. Withycombe, was thereupon granted to William de Mohun, of Dunster, doubtless in exchange for lands more distant from his castle. Mohun did not keep it long in his own hands, for he there established a certain Durand de Mohun, who may have been his nephew or cousin. Durand and his descendants became tenants of the Honour of Dunster, owing military service to their overlord, and liable to the usual feudal incidents.

“In 1194, Ralph son of William son of Durand, granted a yearly pension out of his church of Withycombe, to the Benedictine monks of Bath.

“After his death, without male issue, in the early part of the thirteenth century, his estates were divided between his two daughters and a grand-daughter. In this partition, the original manor of Withycombe was cut up into three parts, each of

which came to be regarded as a separate manor, with courts of its own. The advowson of the church went to the eldest daughter, Lucy Malet, as part of her share of the inheritance, and she also got certain feudal rights over the other two manors of Withycombe. In 1238, her husband, William Malet, was released from his liability to aid in repairing the walls of Dunster Castle, in consideration of a pecuniary fine, which was applied by Reynold de Mohun to the building of the lower ward, of which some parts remain to this day. From Lucy Malet the first third of the original manor of Withycombe passed to her daughter, Lucy Meriet, and it continued in the Meriet family more than a hundred years.

“By means of a purchase made in the latter part of the fourteenth century by Thomas Wellington, this manor passed to his heirs, the Wroths, and so, successively, to the Paltons, and the Beaumonts. For a very long period, it belonged to wealthy families who resided elsewhere, and regarded it merely as a source of revenue.

“In the first half of the sixteenth century, it was held by the Daubeneyes, and Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgwater, granted a copyhold there in 1544.

“Some sixteen years later it was sold to John Southcote, who became a judge of the court of Queen’s Bench. In his time and afterwards, it was called the manor of Withycombe Wyke. There is, however, no place called Wyke in the parish, and the manor never belonged to any family of that name. The error, for such it is, appears to be derived from a document of the fourteenth century, in which the name of Withycombe is followed by that of Wyke (near Taunton) without an intervening comma.

“Edward Southcote, grandson of the judge, got into trouble in the middle of the seventeenth century, through being a Roman Catholic, and, in 1650, he sold the manor of Withycombe, with the advowson of the church, to a Somersetshire man, Thomas Cridland. The heiress of the Cridlands married

three times, but had no issue. Her third husband, Col. John Codrington, of Gloucestershire, survived her, and, in the early part of the eighteenth century, dismembered the manor. The advowson and the estates were then sold to various purchasers, no one of whom bought so much as a half of them.

“As an instance of the continuity of English institutions it may be interesting to remark that some five hundred years after the division of the original manor of Withycombe into three parts, the manor of Withycombe Wyke continued liable for a payment of two shillings to Dunster Castle every third year, and that it comprised a third part of the only grist mill in the parish.

“Reverting to the reign of Henry the Third, we find that, at the partition of the original manor of Withycombe, a third part of it went to Isabel Peverel, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph son of William son of Durand. By her it was eventually settled on her grand-daughter, Amy, and Robert Martin, her husband, a younger scion of the important family of Martin of Barnstaple. Robert Martin gave it to his younger son, Edmund, who, in 1318, received episcopal licence to keep a private chaplain to celebrate divine service in his chapel at Withycombe. Having no children, this Edmund Martin sold the reversion after his own life, to Sir Ralph Fitzurse, who was already possessed of the remaining third of the original manor. The second manor thus had a very short separate existence.

“The third section of the original manor of Withycombe went, in the reign of Henry the Third, to Richard of Combe, and Ilaria his wife, grand-daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph son of William son of Durand. From them it passed to the Fitzurses, or Fizours, descendants of a half-brother of Reynold Fitzurse of Williton, one of the four murderers of Thomas Beket. Isabel Fitzurse was in possession in 1284, and, from that time to the present day, this manor has never passed from one person to another otherwise than by hered-

itary descent. Its history is, therefore, very much simpler than that of Withycombe Wyke. The two effigies which you will see in the church may represent owners of this manor. If their approximate dates can be ascertained by the evidence of architectural details and costume, names could probably be assigned to them.

“The Fitzurse estate at Withycombe, doubled in extent by the purchase from Martin, passed by marriage to the Durboroughs of Heathfield, near Taunton. The accounts of their reeves contain many entries of interest in connexion with feudal tenures and ancient customs. Thus we learn from them that the lord of this manor was bound, in respect of his land at Gillcotts, to provide a wagon with eight horses and two men to carry the hay of the lord of Dunster from Caremore to the Castle. Some of the payments relate to ecclesiastical affairs. The Prior of Dunster used to provide the bread and wine for the celebration of masses at Withycombe, at a yearly cost of two shillings and sixpence, paid by the Durboroughs. Five pence a year used to be paid by them for wax for a taper before the image of the Blessed Virgin, and they also provided sixpence a year for fat for a mortar which burned on the night of every ‘double feast’ throughout the year.

“From the Durboroughs two-thirds of the original manor of Withycombe passed by marriage to the Hadleys, who came from London, and the heiress of the Hadleys, brought the manor of Withycombe Hadley to her husband, Thomas Luttrell, of Dunster, in the middle of the sixteenth century. The manor-house became a farm, but, although much altered, it retains the name of Court Place, marking the site of this ancient abode of the Hadleys, the Durboroughs and the Fitzurses.”

It now only remains for me again to thank you.

The Right Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, P.C., in moving a vote of thanks to the President for his interesting address, said it seemed to him, and perhaps to them all, quite a short time ago

when they took part in a similar function in that place, but, alas, time flew, and he found from the records of the Society that it was seventeen years ago when they met in Minehead under the same presidency. They must all agree that during those seventeen years steady progress had been made in that county as well as in other counties of England towards interesting people in the past history of their country. Wherever they went they saw that was the case. If they visited the Museum at Taunton and remembered the condition it was in a decade ago, they would find a vast improvement. The collections had been largely added to, and they had been excellently arranged under the superintendence of Mr. Gray, their curator. In his own neighbourhood the smaller Museum at Glastonbury must be of great interest to everybody. He remembered some years ago, when he was President of that Society, pressing on a scheme for a county history. That scheme had, of course, not been completely carried out; but there had been a large mass of materials prepared, which would be of great assistance in their herculean task to the editors of the new *Victoria History* of the county, of which he was glad to see the first volume on the table at that meeting. They must congratulate themselves on having in the chair that morning a gentleman who of all others was most fitted, by the past history of his family, as well as by his own personal position in the county, to preside over that Society. He need hardly remind them that it was nearly eight centuries ago that the Luttrells came to reside in that county, and everyone who knew their history knew that they had well carried out the duties of their position. He had been recently looking over some deeds granted by Mr. Luttrell's ancestors to his ancestors, then living in a humble capacity in the town of Minehead, and he was glad that though his (Mr. Hobhouse's) family had left that town for many years they had always continued their acquaintance with and their respect for the family who now owned that place.

MR. C. TITE seconded, observing that Mr. Hobhouse had expressed most ably the feeling of everyone there towards their President.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The PRESIDENT said he could not sit still in silence, although he had said all he possibly could, but he must again express his hearty thanks to them, not only for electing him as President, but for the way in which the vote of thanks had been proposed and received.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, having announced that a letter of apology at being unable to attend had been received from the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., President-Elect of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, read,

The Annual Report,

which was as follows :—

“Your Committee present their fifty-eighth annual report. Since their last report fifty new names have been added to the list of members (during eleven months). The loss by deaths and resignations has been 43. Altogether the net gain has been seven. The total membership of the Society at date is 670.

“The balance of your Society’s general account at the end of 1904 (your accounts being made up in each year to December 31st) was £153 6s. 11d. against the Society. At the close of 1905 there was a deficit of £163 10s. 8d. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. The total cost of Vol. LI (for 1905), including printing, illustrations and delivery, has been £112 3s. 5d. The thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., Mr. T. S. Bush, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., and the Glastonbury Antiquarian

Society, for their assistance in defraying the cost of some of the illustrations; to the Editors of *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries* for the loan of two blocks; and to Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Arthur Bulleid, Mr. H. St. G. Gray, and Mr. Reginald Weaver, for their photographs and drawings.

"As stated in your last report an appeal was issued in February, 1904, for the purpose of raising a special fund to clear off outstanding liabilities and to carry out urgent repairs. £600 was required for the purpose. Up to the time of the last Annual Meeting, the sum of £405 9s. 6d. had been raised, since which the total has reached £446 7s. 6d., leaving £153 12s. 6d. before the £600 required is realized. Your Secretaries beg to state that the list is still kept open, and that additional donations will be printed in the next volume of the *Proceedings*.

"Your Society's buildings are at the present time in a good state of repair, and it has not been found necessary to do anything this year beyond a few repairs on the roof and painting rain-water pipes.

"The large number of presents to the Museum during the last few years has been maintained during 1905-6, and again the "Walter Collection" has been largely added to by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B. The interest in the "Norris Collection" has been increased from the fact that Mr. Gray's paper on the subject in the last volume of the *Proceedings* has been reprinted to serve as a Guide to the collection. Mr. C. Tite has again added several portraits to the collection of Somerset Worthies; the whole collection has now been framed and each portrait has a descriptive label attached. Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., has presented several flint arrowheads and other stone implements found by himself at Banwell and Dolebury Camps, etc. From Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., your Society has received several Roman lamps from Rome and Naples; from Mr. E. B. Kite two important Bronze Age implements; from Mr. T. Charbonnier a fine series of iron keys.

One of the javelins carried by the Somerset Javelin Men, who formed the judge's escort during the Assizes about 1860, has been presented by Mr. A. J. Vickery. A well-preserved peacock in case has been received from Mr. Brice Bunny. Other interesting objects have been presented by Miss Mary Woodforde, Miss L. Badcock, the Rev. Dr. Price, the Rev. Trevor Griffiths and Mr. H. Franklin.

"Your Society has received from the Trustees of the British Museum three ebonized cases containing a series of electrotypes of ninety-eight medals illustrating British History beginning with the reign of Henry VIII. An interesting acquisition is the plaster cast bust of Robert Blake, the defender of Taunton Castle.

"Miss Laura Badcock, of Taunton, has kindly offered to make a collection of Needlework and Lace of all dates and countries for the Museum, and it is hoped that an exhibition of the examples collected will be held at Taunton Castle in due course. Any member interested in the formation of this collection should communicate with the Curator or Miss Badcock.

"The Library has been very largely increased this year chiefly through the liberality of Mr. Charles Tite, one of your Hon. Secs., who has presented about two thousand volumes of Local Books, a collection which he hopes to augment and improve as time goes on. The object of the collector in making this unique collection has been to include books by Somerset authors, books relating to Somerset, and books printed in the county. It will be known as the "Tite Collection of Somerset Books," and special cases will shortly be provided for their arrangement. Your best thanks are due to Mr. Tite not only for this important addition to your already extensive literary stores, but for many other donations which he has made from time to time to the local departments of your Museum.

"From Mr. Tite and the Somerset County Council your Society has acquired almost a complete set of the *Western*

Flying Post newspaper from 1790 to 1841. The Rev. D. P. Alford has presented fifteen vols. of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, 1891-1905; Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis*, etc. From the Public Record Office five volumes of Calendars of Patent Rolls, 1338-1350, have been received. Mrs. Strong of Somerton has presented a beautifully-illuminated and valuable Book of Hours of the first half of the XV Century. The English Dialect Dictionary was completed this year, and is now bound in six vols. A further endeavour has been made to complete "Archæologia" and "Notes and Queries"; of the former only Vols. II to X are now required.

"Several duplicate books which have been found during the re-arrangement of your Library have been presented to the Taunton Free Public Library, the governing body of which invited your Committee to present any duplicates that could be spared.

"It was reported last year that a considerable amount of cataloguing in the Society's Library had been done by the Rev. E. H. Bates. Even fuller thanks are now due to him for having completed the Catalogue (with the exception of Mr. Tite's books recently received.) Mr. Bates and the Curator have given a new position to nearly every book in the Library, and having introduced shelf-numbers for the whole Library the difficulty of finding small books and books seldom used is now a thing of the past. Two large book-cases were made last autumn to contain the Calendars and Memorials published by Government.

"Owing to the lamented death of Mr. R. P. Brereton, an enthusiastic student of the Somerset Church Towers, his book on that subject will not be published, but, through the kindness of his sister, your Society has been presented with the whole of the beautiful collotypes of the Church Towers (several hundreds of each) which had been prepared from Mr. Brereton's photographs. Your Committee has decided to sell

these collotypes to members in sets of sixty at the nominal price of 5s. a set (postage and packing extra.) Non-members and members requiring extra sets will be charged 7s. 6d. The receipts from this source will be devoted to Museum cases inscribed 'In memory of R. P. Brereton, Esq.'

"As the Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter would not grant a faculty for the sale of the Churchstanton silver chalice inscribed 'CHURCH TAUNTON, 1660,' and having the hall-mark for 1613-4, the Churchwardens have placed this and a silver paten of the end of the XVII Century on deposit in Taunton Castle, on condition that the objects are covered by insurance from all risks by your Society. This has accordingly been done.

"During May your Curator continued the excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village jointly with Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A. At the present time not more than one-ninth of the Village remains to be explored. A second grant of duplicate specimens from the Lake Village will shortly be made by the Excavation Committee, both to your Museum and to the British Museum. On December 14th last, Mr. Gray gave a lantern lecture on the Lake Village in the Great Hall of the Castle, which was attended by 200 members and friends. Further excavations were conducted by the Bath Branch of your Society at Lansdown near Bath early in May.

"In September last your Committee passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the National Trust in their efforts to preserve Barrington Court from further decay.

"Your Society has now no less than eight Branch and Affiliated Societies, the Wells Natural History and Archaeological Society having become affiliated last autumn.

"Your Museum was visited by 7623 persons during 1905, including 1386 visits from members. This is the largest total that has been reached and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent more than in 1904 when the total was 7421. Since your Curator was appointed five years ago the total increase in visitors to the Museum has been

51 per cent, and the members of the Society have increased just 100.

“Your Society has sustained the following losses by death since the last annual meeting :—

“Dr. W. M. Kelly and the Rev. J. P. Scott, two original members of the Society. The only original members who now survive are Mr. Wyndham Slade and Mr. A. A. Clarke. Dr. Kelly was for thirty-three years (1866-1899) Local Secretary for Taunton.

“Dr. J. H. Bryant, who was since Mr. Sloper's death one of the Local Secretaries for London, died on May 23rd, 1906, aged thirty-eight. He was born at Ilminster, was House-Surgeon at Guy's Hospital and was for some time Chairman of the Somerset Men in London.

“Mr. Alfred Capper Pass, of Clifton and Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset, a member since 1884, died on Oct. 4th, 1905. He presented to the Society's Museum many archæological remains of the Roman period from Charterhouse-on-Mendip, including a portion of an inscribed pig-of-lead.

“Mr. R. P. Brereton and Mr. Reginald Barnicott (see obituaries at the end of the last vol. of *Proceedings*); Professor Montagu Burrows, F.S.A. an Hon. Member of the Society; Mr. Sylvanus Fox, of Wellington, a member since 1857, died Oct. 10th, 1905; the Rev. S. J. Heathcote, Vicar of Williton, also a member since 1857; Mr. Frank George, a member for eleven years; Mr. H. O'Brien O'Donoghue, a member since 1876; Mr. Thomas Sheldon, of Clevedon, a good friend to the Society and a member since 1877; and the Rev. A. R. Cartwright, Vicar of St. John's, Clevedon, and later Rector of Alford and Hornblotton, a member since 1882, who died suddenly at Blackwater on May 29th, 1906.”

The REV. C. H. HEALE, in moving the adoption of the report, said they wished to make greater improvements in the Museum at Taunton, but could not do so without more money. It was now generally recognised in the county that their

Museum was a place of deposit for objects of antiquity and natural history, and the donations they received were yearly increasing. He could not help referring to Mr. Tite's collection of books, which would be very valuable for reference in the years to come for those engaged in research relating to Somerset. Their thanks were also due to Mr. Bates for the part he had taken in cataloguing the library. In the excellent manuscript catalogue that had been prepared they now knew where to find any book in the library. They had all been looking forward to the volume Mr. Brereton was going to publish on the Somerset Church Towers, but unfortunately his death occurred whilst he was engaged upon the work, and his sister had generously given the collotypes of the towers to the Society. He wished to make one remark referring to the President's address. Mr. Luttrell had said he did not understand why Watchet should be called that name. The old word was a Saxon one, *Wacet*, meaning pale blue, and his (Mr. Heale's) explanation of it was that Watchet derived its name from the blue lias on which it stood.

Mr. W. S. CLARK seconded, observing that the Society was most fortunate in having such energetic officials.

The adoption of the report was then put to the meeting and carried.

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Annual Statement of Accounts.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1905.

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

ALEX. HAMMETT, }
HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1905.

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

ALEX. HAMMETT, }
HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.

MR. J. BROOKING-ROWE, F.S.A., proposed the adoption of the accounts, observing that it was very creditable to the Society to be able to do so good work with such limited funds. Their poverty was a stimulus to obtain new members.

THE REV. J. WORTHINGTON seconded, pointing out two ways in which, in his opinion, the Society might do better concerning the accounts next year, and those two modes seemed closely associated with what Mr. Hobhouse had said when he reminded them of the delightful meeting the Society had held at Minehead seventeen years ago. During those years they had lost a large number of their old and valued members, and their places ought to be filled. He thought by a little effort on the part of each, the membership might be greatly increased. The other thing Mr. Hobhouse had referred to was in regard to the immense improvements that had been made in their fine old Castle at Taunton, in connection with which the Society still wanted £150 to pay off the deficit on the Castle fund. He hoped that this, their second visit to Minehead, might result in reducing this debt, which would place the treasurer in a better position next year.

The accounts were adopted.

The Election of Officers.

THE REV. PREB. HANCOCK proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the additions of Lieut-Col. J. R. Bramble as a Vice-president, and the Revs. C. S. Taylor and J. Hamlet as Local Secretaries for Banwell and Barrington. They all knew the good work the officers had done in their respective spheres of duty. They knew, too, what an admirable President Col. Bramble made last year; he not only took a great interest in all archæological matters, but was the best authority in the county on certain subjects, especially those relating to costume and armour. They were most fortunate in securing such a Curator as Mr. Gray, who had

maintained in yeoman fashion the reputation he brought with him to Taunton. He could not close without expressing their gratitude to Mr. Tite for the large donation he had made to the library, it being a gift of considerable value and interest. With regard to their President, he had a unique claim to be their President on that occasion. They had heard of the long connection of the Luttrell family with the district from some period before the Conquest, and through the female line he claimed descent from the great family of De Mohun, to whom the honour of Dunster was given by William the Conqueror; therefore, they might say that the honour of Dunster had never passed from those to whom it was presented at the Conquest.

MR. E. A. FRY seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried.

On the proposition of the Rev. E. H. BATES, seconded by the Rev. J. E. W. COLLINS, the election of fifty new members by the Council was confirmed.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, Hon. Secretary of the Society, made a statement as to its position and future work. The County Council, having already provided funds for cleaning, sorting and arranging the records in the Shire Hall at Taunton, had now made a grant to the Society, to enable them to issue a volume, and thereby to make known what a mine of local history was hid in the cellars of the Shire Hall. The volume would contain the Orders made by the Court of Quarter Sessions in the reign of James I, for so far back are the records extant. Part of the grant had been expended in binding the papers, which were done up in rolls, and, therefore, practically impossible to read, and the remainder would be spent in transcribing and indexing. Whilst going through the papers it was interesting to notice the extraordinary permanence of the

problems of Local Government. Three centuries ago the authorities were engaged in putting down unnecessary and ill-conducted public-houses, in providing homes for those who had none, and in procuring work for the unemployed.

Unfortunately, however, he would not be able to bring out the volume dealing with those records this year, and he must ask the Society to be content at present with another volume of "Pedes Finium," which was one of those works which were the outcome of what he might call the "underground work" of the Society.

With regard to the book now on the table, it was the first volume of the Victoria County History of Somersetshire, and one of a series relating to all England, the materials of which were jointly put together by the co-operation of people living in London and the country. There had been some difficulty in getting it out, for it was a large volume. He thought the General Editors had adopted the right principles, for they took first the geology, then natural history, and came on to man. The present volume contained geological and natural history articles, and then it went on to the history of man, which it brought down to the Conquest and the Domesday Survey.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE said the County Record Society was doing good work which did not appeal to everybody, though it ought to do so. The work depended upon what Mr. Bates had called the underground work of the Society, and was little known, but unless it was supported it could not be continued. One special point in which he was interested was the co-operation of the County Council, through whose help they were about to produce most interesting records connected with Somersetshire, and they would agree with him that the county money could not be spent better than in showing them how their ancestors had lived and what the men were like. The records would not only be of historical interest but of great county value; as,

for instance, some light had been thrown by them on how the county bridges were managed, and it was possible that some saving might result to the county ratepayers as a result of search through those records.

This concluded the business meeting.

Copies of a new pocket guide to Minehead were distributed amongst the members of the Society by the Committee of the Minehead Improvement and Publicity Association.

The company then adjourned to the "Plume of Feathers" Hotel, where luncheon was partaken of, the President presiding.

Minehead Parish Church.

After luncheon the Society paid a visit to the Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels.

The Rev. Preb. HANCOCK, F.S.A., described the Church, observing that he would like first, before proceeding with the Church, to allude to the very interesting ruin called Burgundy Chapel, which lay about a mile north-west of the Parish Church. The building was a tiny place, and measured about thirty-five feet by sixteen. Very little was known about it, but it seemed by its position on the side of a cliff overhanging the sea, to have been a votive chapel erected in thanksgiving for the escape of some pious inhabitant of the district, possibly when returning from one of those disastrous expeditions to Burgundy which drained the English coffers in the time of the Edwards. It was a most romantic spot and very well worth visiting. In the Dunster Castle household accounts for the year 1405, it was mentioned that a sum of money was paid for the lord of Dunster going on a pilgrimage to the Chapel of Bircombe, and a few years later a sum of money was paid to the chaplain of the lord for conducting service in the Chapel of Bircombe. He could not help thinking that that chapel of Burgundy was the same as Bircombe Chapel, and was very

probably built by one of the Mohuns, who was shipwrecked on that part of the coast and escaped.

Going on to describe the Church of St. Michael, Preb. Hancock remarked that the Church was approached on the east through a lych-gate, and on the south-west by a flight of several steps. The two south doors were very ancient, and on the larger were the letters "N.B.," carved in XVII Century characters. The nave of the Church was sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with a chancel of the same width and thirty-one feet long. On each side of the east window was a table of the Commandments. At the end of the right-hand table were inscribed the words, "Robert Quirek, the younger, mariner, sonne of James Quirek, gave these to the Church, Anno Dome, 1634." There was an aisle on the north side of the nave sixty feet long and fifteen feet wide, and a north aisle to the chancel about thirty feet long, and fifteen feet wide. This north aisle seemed to have been used as a chapel to Our Lady. When viewed from outside it was well worth looking at. On either side of the window could be seen an angel bearing a shield, and above the window was the touching inscription, so suitable for a church the congregation of which were largely seafaring: "We pray Jesu and Marie sende oure neygboures safetie." To the north of the chancel aisle was a chantry chapel, twenty feet long and nine feet wide, which was used as a vestry, and was separated from the aisle by a curious wooden arch, supported on a stone base, four feet one-and-a-half inches high. In the base there was an early piscina, with credence-shelf above, in an excellent state of preservation. The roof of the chantry chapel was the original waggon-roof, nicely moulded and possessing the original bosses. The nave was separated from the chancel by a screen of very elaborate workmanship. The loft, which formerly carried the rood, was for a long time used as a gallery, from whence the boys of the Sunday school on the north side, and a ladies' school on the south side, serenely contemplated the congregation assembled

below. The girl members of the Sunday school in those days used to sit within the sacrarium on the north side of the altar. Before the restoration, the gates of the screen had gone, and the tracery and mullions of the arched divisions, but the tracery and mullions had been replaced, and by great luck one pair of gates was found and restored to the Church. Going westward towards the tower they would see that the nave and chancel were divided from their aisles by an arcade of eight arches. The tower was at the west end of the nave, and measured, externally, eighty-seven feet in height. At the angles were buttresses which rose nearly to the summit. The parapet was battlemented, and had pinnacles at the angles, but the pinnacles were considered by the late Mr. H. St. Aubyn, the architect, under whose direction the Church was restored, not to be original. The tower arch was boldly moulded, and was twenty-five feet high. There was a very deeply recessed doorway at the west end, with niches for figures on either side of it, and a holy-water stoup on the left side. The tower was of three stages besides the parapet, and was fitted with very bold plinth courses. The architectural style of the tower was Tudor. Mr. St. Aubyn, when he inspected the tower, remarked in his report that it contained a fine peal of five bells and a dilapidated chiming apparatus, and a clock of some antiquity. Since then three more bells, given by the late Mr. H. A. Bosanquet, had been added, and a new clock, also the gift of Mr. Bosanquet, had been placed in the tower. Outside, on the south side of the tower, in a triple niche, was a carving of God the Father, holding before Him the figure of Christ crucified,¹ and on the east side was depicted St. Michael weighing souls with his scales, with Satan standing in the background. At the south-east angle of the tower rose a turret-staircase, battlemented, and a little higher than the tower itself. Mr. St. Aubyn considered that the Church belonged to the Decor-

1. This is a usual emblem of the Trinity ; often the Holy Ghost is represented in the form of a dove over the head of the Son.—ED.

ated period, but had considerable insertions of Tudor work, in the shape of windows, and other details. The rood staircase and the south parapet were fine examples of the latter period. The original roofs of the nave and the chancel were waggon-shaped, and were constructed probably about 1450. The nave and chancel had an unusual span, owing to which the weight of the roof was found to have thrust the arcade wall out of position, it being eighteen inches out of the perpendicular, and this had to be remedied. A great gallery projected over the western arch more than twenty feet into the Church. The restoration of the Church was effected, with the expenditure of about £4,000, and it was re-opened in 1886.

Preb. Hancock went on to describe in detail what he had gleaned from Mr. Weaver's "*Mediæval Wills*," and the unique collection of documents at Dunster Castle, to which Mr. Luttrell had kindly allowed him access, as to church life in Minehead in mediæval times; and he remarked upon the number of lights which were kept burning in the Church day and night, of which there appeared to have been at least eight, indicative of the prayers of the faithful ever ascending, and perhaps making the Church at night a beacon to sailors. There were also, apparently, seven altars to various saints, besides the high altar, one of them being dedicated to St. Erasmus, the patron saint of sailors.

He described the beautiful vestment-chest, doubtless given to the Church by its famous vicar, Fitz-James, who was presented to the benefice of Minehead by the priors of Bruton, in 1485, the chest bearing the arms of Fitz-James and of his patron, Edward IV. He also referred to the chained books, the gift to the Church of one Alexander Ewens, in 1673, as the foundation of a church library, and went on to describe a strange spectacle which was seen in the Church in 1627, when a Minehead lad did penance for having abjured his religion while a prisoner among the Moors.

The Minehead plate was of considerable interest. He des-

cribed the font in the Church as being of an elaborate character and containing eight figures carved upon its stem, and eight more on the bowl, most of which were too much mutilated for their meaning to be conjectured, and he drew attention to brasses and monuments in the Church, one of which, a slab in the tower, had originally borne an effigy of a woman in XV Century costume, but had subsequently been used as a tombstone for four members of the Quirek family in the XVII Century.

Finally, he referred to a tomb in the chancel, containing a figure under an elaborate canopy. People were in the habit of saying that the tomb was that of Henry de Bracton, who died in 1268, but it was purely Perpendicular in character and the figure was that of a priest wearing his vestments and holding a chalice in his hands. In the churchyard, he added, were to be found some quaint and interesting epitaphs.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER added some particulars of Dr. Richard Fitz-James, afterwards Bishop of London (1506-1522), and how he came to be vicar of Minehead, the living being given him by the monastery of Bruton. The Fitz-James family lived at Redlynch, near Bruton. With reference to the so-called Bracton tomb, he reminded them that Bracton was buried in Exeter Cathedral.

Colonel BRAMBLE said Preb. Hancock was perfectly right in stating that the tomb was Perpendicular in character, but he was of opinion, for reasons he gave as to the form and disposition of the vestments which the priest was represented to be wearing, that the effigy was of the early part of the XIV Century, and at least a hundred years older than the canopy. He was in Eucharistic vestments, and the chasuble was of the gracefully flowing form, without embroidery, peculiar to that date, of which also the low position of the collar of the amice was typical.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND gave some account of the screen, which, he said, belonged to a family of screens only found in

that part of Somerset, and were more of the character of Devonshire screens, the date probably being about 1499. He pointed out the fine character of the carving and the general work of the screen, judged by which it might be supposed to be of earlier origin. It had been well restored, but the cresting at the top was missing. Referring to the former gallery-front of the rood-loft, this feature, he said, was generally from four to five feet high, including the cresting. As to the tomb of the priest in the chancel he observed that it was the custom to bury a priest with his head to the east, but the head of this effigy was to the west.

Mr. H. St. G. GRAY read some notes on the Church tower, received from Dr. F. J. Allen, of Cambridge. The notes were as follows:—"This tower belongs to what may be called the West Somerset and Devon type, a type which is rather numerously represented in both those counties. In Somerset the principal instances are Norton Fitzwarren, Cannington, St. Decuman's, and Minehead; and in Devon they are Tiverton, South Molton, Bishop's Nympton, and Plymouth. Most towers of the type are good in outline, but plain in detail. The buttresses are rectangular and prominent, the parapets have battlements, pinnacles are sometimes present and sometimes omitted. A notable feature in all these towers is the scarcity of windows. There are only single windows in the top stage, the usual west window in the lower stage, while the middle stages are all bare wall, except a tiny window for the ringers' chamber, usually on the south side. In Devon the more ornamental towers of Cullompton, Broad Clyst, and Chittlehampton are related to this type. In Somerset the towers of Kingsdon and Wellington show something of its influence. The same type occurs also in Cornwall, *e.g.*, at Fowey and Stithians.

Old Cottages and the Manor Offices.

The company having spent some time in viewing the Church, returned to the town, inspecting by the way some of the old and quaint cottages in the Higher Town, particularly one on the right-hand side at the bottom of Church Steps, which Mr. Luttrell described as the old poorhouse. The Manor Offices at the top of The Avenue were also inspected, much interest being shown in the ancient architecture and other interesting features in the building.

Evening Meeting.

The Annual Dinner having taken place at the Plume of Feathers Hotel, an Evening Meeting was held in the Public Hall, Lieut.-Col. Bramble, F.S.A., vice-president, being in the chair.

The first paper was on "Cleve Abbey," by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A. This is printed *in extenso* in Part II, with an illustration.

Mr. C. H. SPENCER PERCEVAL, who said he was born at Chapel Cleeve, gave some particulars of what he had heard when a boy of the chapel on the cliff, and stated that a lane called "Wing-wong Lane" led across from Chapel Cleeve to the site of the chapel on the cliff, the foundations of which were then in existence, but had disappeared in a recent landslip. He spoke of human remains having been found when excavations were being made at Chapel Cleeve, and observed that the word "cleeve" was still in use in the West to indicate a steep place.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE in thanking Mr. Weaver for his interesting paper, said the Cistercian Order of monks were of especial interest as being a purely English order, and as a community that taught agriculture, and England was much indebted to them on that score. He traced the corruption in the pronunciation and spelling of proper names, and said that

the paper had been very interesting because an attempt had been made to separate the histories of the abbey and the chapel.

Another paper read on this occasion was "The Norman Conquest of Somerset" by the Rev. W. H. P. GRESWELL, F.R.G.S. It is printed in Part II.

The Rev. E. H. BATES commented upon the miserable condition of the English people consequent upon the Conquest, the crushing down of all the free life of England and the thorough change that took place in twenty years, and said the story of "Hereward the Wake" was repeated all through England, but without effect, the condition of the Saxons under the Normans being of a terrible character; but they might recall with pride the fact that the national spirit revived before the close of the next century.

A third paper was read by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., on "Screen-work in the Churches of West Somerset," which was illustrated by a fine and representative series of lantern slides prepared by the lecturer. Part I of a series of illustrated papers on the Screens and Screenwork in Somerset Churches by Mr. Bond, will be found in Part II of this volume.

Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday morning, the members left the Plume of Feathers Hotel in brakes for Worthy, where they alighted, and walked to Culbone Church through the beautiful woods of Ashley Combe, *viâ* the lower private road following the coast. Permission to make use of this route was obtained through the kindness of the owner, the Earl of Lovelace.

Culbone Church.

Arrived at Culbone, the large party inspected the Church, which took some time, as its very limited proportions only permitted the entrance of small groups.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., mounting the steps of what was once the old churchyard cross, gave a brief description of the Church, which takes its name from the dedicatory saint, Culbone or Culbon, who, according to an old local tradition, was a priest who crossed over from Glamorganshire with St. Dubricius, and built a chapel here. The ancient name of the place was Kitnore, a name derived from the Anglo-Saxon words *cyta*, a cavern, and *ore*, the sea-shore. The Church is thirty-three feet long, the nave being twelve feet eight inches wide, and the chancel rather under ten feet, the walls being about two feet six inches thick. It is claimed that this is the smallest church in England, though there is some doubt on the point. The building, though so small, is perfect, consisting of nave and chancel and south porch. A small slated spire surmounts the roof over the west gable. Internally the fittings are very complete, consisting of old benches, chancel-screen, and font. The oldest feature in the Church is the little two-light window on the north side of the chancel, evidently pre-Norman, and cut out of a single stone. It is ornamented with a moulded baluster between the lights, and an animal's head is carved above. At this point is the mark of an ancient doorway, now built up, leading to a former chamber for the priest, or for an anchorite, the foundations of which were extant not long ago. The walls of the Church are Norman in date, though the rest of the windows are later ; and the font is also Norman, though it has been spoken of as Saxon. The screen is interesting, and its carving bears a resemblance to the Devonshire type. It is one of the earlier variety of screens, and originally supported a rood-loft projecting on the westward side, like some of those still standing perfect in Wales. The small light set low in the north wall illuminated the dark space beneath the loft canopy. Some of the screen panels and bench-ends exhibit the linen pattern.¹

1. Mr. Bligh Bond has kindly amplified his notes on Culbone Church since reading the Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox's article on "The Churches of the Hundred of Carhampton" in *The Athenæum*, Sept. 15th, 1906.

Returning from Culbone by the higher private road, the gardens of Ashley Combe were thrown open to the visitors, who lingered willingly for half-an-hour in those pleasant precincts, until the imperative whistle set them again on their travels. Porlock Weir was soon reached, whence the brakes conveyed the party to Porlock, where luncheon was served at the Victoria Church Room.

Porlock Church.

After luncheon, the Church was visited, the principal features of which were described by Chancellor CHADWYCK-HEALEY, C.B., K.C., F.S.A., Chancellor of the Dioceses of Bath and Wells, Exeter, and Salisbury, who said it bore traces of three architectural periods, the earliest building that stood on the site being possibly earlier than the twelfth century, and from marks of fire on the stones it was suggested that it might have been destroyed by fire. The Early English period was evident in the tower window, three lights in the east window, and a beautiful piscina in the chancel, which, up to the restoration in 1888 to 1890, had been concealed behind a mural tablet. The south wall of the aisle had a lean-to roof, which was common in Early English churches, and in the same wall the windows showed evidence of that period, the sill of one of the Early English windows still remaining in position, as might be seen from the outside. The south aisle dated from the time of the Haringtons, lords of the manor in the fifteenth century, at which time alterations were made and the place fitted up for chantry purposes. A parclose screen separated the parish church from the Harington Chantry, which was founded by John Lord Harington, who went to France with the second expedition after the battle of Agincourt, and died there in 1418, but, though it was contemplated so long before, the chantry was not actually founded until 1476. Why it was delayed is not known, but it had been suggested that it might,

if done during the widow's lifetime, have deprived her of her revenue. The effigies, which were those of John Lord Harington and his wife, probably originally stood on the floor of the south aisle, and they were earlier in date than the canopy under which they lay, and were in existence before. The sculptor of the effigies was unknown, but there was a strong resemblance, from an artistic point of view, between the statues and that of Hugh Luttrell, at Dunster Church, who died in 1425. One reason for believing that the figures were not in their original position was that, by order of the founder, six candles were to be placed around the tomb, but if it was then where it was now some of the candles would have been in the parish church, which would have been unthinkable. Another reason was that during the restoration fragments of a Purbeck marble plinth, of fifteenth century work probably, used for the figures were found, and it was the custom to put effigies on the ground raised only by a plinth. Later they were removed and placed under the canopy, which was then highly coloured and gilded. The figure in the recess in the wall near the south door had given rise to a good deal of discussion. It was commonly called the Crusader's tomb, because the legs of the figure were crossed, but it was a misconception that every cross-legged figure was the effigy of a Crusader, and this effigy was probably that of Sir Simon de Roges, the date of whose death was unknown, though it was certain that he was dead in 1306. Those interested in armour would notice that the links of the mail hauberk were not shown, which indicated that the figure was originally painted. It was probably the figure of a knight of from 1250 to 1300, if not earlier. What the other recess in the south wall was for was not known. Another feature of interest in the Church was the priest's vestry, which might have been a chapel, but it was quite a small building, with no piscina, though on each side of the window, which faces the east, there were stone brackets for images. It was entered by a door behind the

curtains near the altar. There had been a good deal of controversy about it, some considering it to be a mortuary chapel, and others a vestry. Another curious feature about the Church was the gutter between the aisle and the nave, which was of wrought stone throughout, instead of being of lead as was usually the case. He pointed out other features—the doorway to the rood-loft, and the old parvis or room over the porch, which was opened at the time of the restoration and the external eighteenth century entrance closed, and he pointed out a deep niche in one of the pillars, the purpose of which was unknown. The screen and rood-loft were taken down in 1768. Some of the steps to the rood-loft still remain.

He also directed attention to the Easter tomb, or rather stone base for the Easter tomb, standing within the altar rails on the north side. It bears upon its front the sacred wounds and on the east end four scourges, a reed and a spear. All these emblems appear, similarly treated, upon the font in Dunster Church. The design and execution of these details in the two churches seemed to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that they came from the same hand. Illustrations of this tomb are to be found in Mrs. Halliday's work on "The Porlock Monuments"; Preb. Hook's "History of Porlock Church" and Parker's "Glossary of Architecture."

The CHANCELLOR then drew attention to the altar tomb standing in the porch, which originally had stood on the west side of the north porch, but had suffered so much from weather that it had been brought inside. It had the five sacred wounds on the front, with a portcullis at the one end, and a Tudor rose at the other, a similar tomb standing outside the porch at Selworthy Church. Several suggestions had been made respecting it, one being that it was once the high altar of the Church, and another that it was a dole-table for the distribution of the "sufficient bread and cheese and the ten gallons of good beer" which, by the foundation deed of the chantry, were to be distributed in the Church, while yet

another suggestion was that it was an Easter tomb, which he did not think likely, and he believed the first suggestion to be the correct one, or that it was the chantry altar.

Colonel BRAMBLE said he put down the figure in armour as being about the year 1280, and it was very similar in appearance to the well-known Sir Roger de Trumpington brass, the period of which was settled. Mail armour differed so much in course of a few years that one could not dogmatize. He agreed that the figure having its legs crossed did not necessarily indicate that it was the effigy of a Crusader, the attitude, he believed, being simply that of rest and repose.

The Rev. E. H. BATES thanked the CHANCELLOR for his remarks, and after the company had further inspected the Church and churchyard, a move was made to

Doverly Court,¹

an ancient house at the east end of the town. Here Mr. CHADWYCK-HEALEY pointed out the chief features. The building stands on the site of an earlier house, some fragments of which remain. Mr. Buckle, under whose direction the house was restored for Mr. Chadwyck-Healey, has described it as "an example of a remarkably small manor house of the fifteenth century. Although scarcely more than a cottage in size, in style and finish it is not inferior to many a larger house. The hall has a handsome oak ceiling, a stone fire-place, and a large and richly traceried window. The window has four lights in width with a square head and label. It is crossed by a transom having two small quatrefoils over each light, a favourite device in the south and west of Somerset. The head is filled with tracery of a rare and quaint design, the characteristic feature of which is that the cusped arch at the top of each light is incomplete, appearing as though the joint

1. There are illustrations of Doverly Court in Mr. Chadwyck-Healey's "History of part of West Somerset," pp. 297-301.

of the arch had been cut away, and the glass runs up without a break into the central batement-light over. Similar tracery may be seen in the south aisle of Old Cleeve church and in the east window of Queen Camel, for the chancel of which Cleeve Abbey was responsible; in the east window of St. John's at Glastonbury, the west window of Wellington, and in two windows at Holcombe Rogus in Devon, the east window of the chancel and the east window of the south aisle. Over the hall is a chamber approached by a stone vice. It has an open roof of oak, a small fire-place and four small windows destitute of tracery. Adjoining the chamber, over the stairs, is a garderobe, the stone drain from which still exists." The southern portion of the building included kitchen and offices. The buttery-hatch is in position. The kitchen appears to have had an oak screen across it separating it from the buttery. A small squint is near the fireplace looking out on the road which was formerly a court, the pitching of which still remains buried under the road. The hall was at one time hung with tapestry and two or three of the hooks still remain. Those which have been broken away can still be traced at regular intervals round the hall.

Selworthy Church.

After walking up the hill out of Porlock the members rejoined the conveyances and drove through Bossington and Allerford, their attention in passing being directed to Lynch Chapel, no stop being made. Proceeding to Selworthy, the company seated themselves in the Church, which was described by the Rev. Preb. HANCOCK, F.S.A.

Before dealing with the Church, Preb. Hancock drew attention to an interesting feature with regard to the parish, viz : the number of chapels it possessed. They had just passed West Lynch Chapel, which had a good window and a fine roof, and one or two of the original bench-ends had been recently

found. The chapel had formerly been used as a barn, but had been restored for its original purpose as a chapel. About two miles to the south-east was a smaller chapel at Tivington, dedicated to St. Leonard, which also had been used at one time as a shed, but was repaired fifty years ago and converted into a dame's school. It had also of late years been restored and was now used entirely for religious purposes. There were ruins of yet another chapel by the side of the road on the way to Cloutsham, which he was inclined to think had been a votive chapel erected by some pious person to commemorate his escape from great peril. The other chapels he believed to have been built by owners of manors at a distance from the parish church, as places where their families and tenants might worship, and to have been served by resident or peripatetic chaplains. Coming to the parish church, he pointed out that the porch had two storeys, and on entering the edifice they would notice the font, with its curious movable cover of oak, carved with a linen pattern. When the Society had come there some years ago, they assigned the bowl of the font to the Saxon period, but the font, if old at all—it had been much reworked—was not earlier than the end of the XII or the beginning of the XIII Century. The greater part of the Church was of the Perpendicular period, and the south aisle had the date 1527. There were some fine windows in that aisle and a beautiful oak roof of waggon-shape, the ribs of which sprang from behind a deep and elaborate oak cornice which had been until recently much decayed. It had been well restored by the Selworthy Wood-carving Guild who had also carved the bench-ends and the bosses of the roof of the north aisle. The chancel of the Church was approached by two steps, but the height of the piscina on the south wall of the south aisle indicated that this part of the Church had been raised one step, probably for making the vaults which exist under the east end of the aisle. During the restoration of the Church, in 1875, a painting of the Virgin and Child was discovered under the east

window of the south aisle, and round the window were found floriated designs and portions of inscriptions in black letter, but it was found impossible to recover these paintings. Not only the walls of that aisle but the whole Church was evidently covered with fresco-painting when built, as painted devices had been found on all the walls. Mr. J. Sedding, the late well-known London architect, considered the sacrarium to be the oldest part of the building. The visitors would observe the niches for figures of saints on each side of the east window. The post-Reformation altar-table had been removed to Lynch, and the present carved one put in its place, some years ago. A beautifully-carved oak screen, of which a few fragments had been found, ran at one time across the Church. The north aisle, the date of which Mr. Sedding regarded as being about 1390, had a waggon-roof, the present bosses having been executed by the Selworthy Carving Guild; and below the chancel step a doorway gave access to the turret-staircase, which originally gave access to the rood-loft. Close to the south entrance, steps led up to the chamber over the entrance porch, which was a lumber-room at one time, but was later fitted up as a pew by the Hon. Mrs. Fortescue, grandmother of the present Sir Thomas Acland. The room was now used as a vestry. The tower, which was 40ft. in height and very massive, was part of the Early English church.

Prebendary Hancock drew attention to the fragments of early painted glass in some of the windows, especially those in the east window of the north aisle, where were depicted the arms of St. John impaling Jew and of Arundell of Trerice. He also pointed out as worthy of notice the quaint bosses in the nave and chancel. Those in the chancel were of especial interest as they had coats of arms carved on them. One of those coats was that of St. John, which is repeated more than once. The speaker stated that the advowson was at one time in the possession of the St. John family and that possibly the chancel was rebuilt by a member of that

family, perhaps by Alice, the widow of the last male St. John of Luccombe, who died in 1488. Other arms in the chancel were he thought, those of Huish. Mr. Hancock also drew attention to the old chest for the receipt of the parish documents and alms and to a carved stone of Perpendicular character at present outside the Church, which might have been an altar cast out from the Church at the Reformation, or an altar tomb. He also asked those present, as they went down the hill from the Church, to observe the little window in the tithe-barn which they would pass, through which in old days the tithe corn was put into the barn, and on which were represented the emblematical figures of the three principal kinds of tithe, viz : the sheaf of corn, the lamb and the pig.

The Rev. E. H. BATES having thanked Preb. Hancock, the party proceeded through Selworthy Green to the tithe barn in the rectory grounds, by kind permission of the Rev. A. E. Buchanan, Rector, where tea was partaken of. A little rain fell here, and mists settled on the hills, obscuring the grand view from the church and village.

1400950 **Bratton Court.**

The journey was resumed viâ Bratton, where, at Bratton Court, an old manor house recently restored by its owner, the Earl of Lovelace, another halt was made, and by kind permission of the tenant, Mr. T. Lovelace, the house and buildings were inspected.

The Rev. E. H. BATES made a few remarks, and described the building as one of the few now remaining specimens of manor houses as they used to be, when the dwelling-house was as near as it could be to the farm-yard, instead of being put as far back as possible. In those days everyone farmed his own land, and when the house was situated as that was they could look from the dining-room window and see what was going on in the yard. It had a large gateway to admit a full load,

with a small door in the larger one for people to pass in and out, the owner of the house no doubt keeping a porter who lived in the room above the gateway. The whole building was of a square formation, so as to preserve the utmost security to the occupier in olden days. That house was on a larger scale than most of the other houses they had seen, and it reminded them of a very interesting building of the kind they had visited at Poyntington in 1896. A distinctive feature was the large amount of woodwork used instead of stone. Inside the large hall was now cut up into rooms for convenience sake, which made it more difficult to picture what it was like originally. The hall ran the whole length of the house, and on the left-hand side was a portion of the wooden screen, while on the right-hand side there had probably been the buttery. At the time when the place was built it was the idea of every English gentleman to have a chapel of his own, and there was one in this case. As to where it was tradition fixed it as being on the upper floor on the left-hand side looking at the building from the outside. It had since been turned into a living-room, and everything ecclesiastical about it had been swept away. The tradition was that the house was the birthplace of Judge Bracton, but of that he had nothing to say.

The party then went through the house, which was inspected with great interest, Mr. T. H. Andrew, agent of Lord Lovelace, the owner, explaining the principal apartments.

Before leaving, the Rev. E. H. BATES returned the thanks of the Society to the tenant, Mr. Lovelace, for his kindness, and the party then returned to Minehead.

Mr. T. H. ANDREW has sent the following notes on the interior of Bratton Court:—

The central feature of the house was the hall, 37 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 28 feet in height to the apex of its massive oak roof. Though now sub-divided into two floors and many rooms, the original proportions of this hall, with its walls 4 feet in thickness, are easily traced. The early stone fireplace

remains almost intact ; but unfortunately the huge oak principals have disappeared from above the level of the bedroom ceilings. At the south end of the hall was a long low apartment or cellar. Over it was the lord's chamber or solar, the floor of which was supported lengthways by the heavy oak beam and the roughly hewn oak pier. The windows of the solar faced south. Its fireplace and traces of the newel staircase have recently been discovered. At the north end of the hall fragments of the oak screen remain. Beyond it were the buttery and a passage to the kitchen quarters, now the higher barn.

The eastern wing has two stories, and is somewhat later than the hall. Its upper room, 30 feet by 14 feet, has an open timbered roof of oak in excellent preservation, and is traditionally known as "The Chapel." Doubts have been expressed as to whether so large a room would be devoted to the purposes of a chapel ; but it is significant that its orientation is due east and not in alignment with the main building. Evidences remain of a partition or screen beneath the easternmost principals ; and possibly a portion only of the room was used as a chapel. Among recent discoveries here are fragments of a piscina, the gothic doorway in the east wall, and the fireplace in the south wall.

Gratitude is due to Lord Lovelace for his care that nothing of interest should be removed or covered up.

Conversazione.

The Local Committee entertained the Society in the evening at the Public Hall, by a *Conversazione* with Folk-songs and Morris-dances. The names of those who formed this Committee were as follows :—The Rev. F. Etherington (chairman), the Revs. M. Alford, C. H. Heale, and Preb. Hancock, with Colonel H. Moore, Major R. F. Moore, Dr. T. Ollerhead, and Messrs. T. Andrew, C. Birmingham, J. Burgess, J. Davis,

J. Leather, W. Ludlow, C. N. Welman, and C. Kille, assisted by Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Andrew, and Mrs. Etherington.

The Rev. C. L. MARSON spoke upon the interest and wonder of the Folk-Songs, lately found in Somerset by Mr. Cecil Sharp and himself, of which over a thousand melodies have now been noted down, many of which are in the old modal scales, which went out in 1600. He pointed out, that as Art Music is grafted upon Folk-Song, the fact that there is no English School of Music is easily accounted for by the fact that our Folk-Song has been allowed to die ungarnished. He then sketched the opposition which Church Councils had offered to the *Ballimathix and Carmina Amatoria* of the people and the more successful opposition of County Councils, who have killed Folk-Song by their so-called education. The present day perhaps sees the last, not only of Folk-Song tradition but of all tradition, for the old peasant repeats his tale always in the same words and with the same gestures. Hence the trustworthiness of peasant tradition, which soon will be non-existent and then no one will believe there ever was such a thing.

Several of the Folk-Songs were sung by the Rev. G. Peppin and a trained party of Minehead school-children, and the children also danced Morris-dances discovered by Mr. Sharp in Oxfordshire.

The Rev. S. BARING-GOULD then spoke, with enthusiasm, on the delights of Song-collecting, and told stories to illustrate the fact that often an old folk-singer knew an almost incredible number of songs.

The Rev. E. H. BATES proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the local committee and all their helpers. He said that the *conversazione* was one of the most interesting and successful the Society had ever had in going to and fro through the length of Somerset.

Third Day's Proceedings.

In spite of heavy rain on Thursday morning, the members, numbering over one hundred and twenty, left Minehead at 9.30 a.m., for Cleeve Abbey, Dunster Castle, etc. The downfall of rain increased rather than diminished during the day, but it cleared up for a short time at Cleeve Abbey. The first halt was made at

Old Cleeve Church,

which was described by the Rector, the Rev. GILBERT WEIGALL. He said: That while to antiquaries the interest of the Parish Church was rather overshadowed by its more fascinating neighbour, the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey, he need scarcely remind them that its history was much older than that of the Abbey, for while the present Church in its main features was typical of the XV Century, it was, of course, only the last successor of others that had stood upon that spot. There was certainly a church there in 1198. It was at that time in the possession of William de Romara. He gave it to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who made it a prebend of his cathedral, and annexed it to the Benedictine monastery of Bec, who afterwards farmed it to the Abbot and Convent of Cleeve. There was no doubt that in the days of Earl Harold a Saxon or Roman church was there, but no trace of that or its immediate successor could be pointed out with any certainty. The old cross opposite the porch was, no doubt, a preaching station in old days, perhaps the first spot on which the Gospel was preached at Old Cleeve. It was thus described by Dr. Pooley in his "Old Crosses of Somerset":—"This fine old cross is situated east of the south porch, the calvary of which, consisting of three steps, is much dilapidated. The basement measures four feet on each face of the octagon, by six inches in height, and one foot wide. The

socket is massive and of the usual form, one foot three inches high, by three feet square at the base. A tapering octagonal shaft, nine feet three inches in height, by one foot four inches square at the foot, is fastened with lead into the mortise. It appears to be early XIV Century work." If any traces were to be sought for of the Church that was there in the XIV Century, they must be looked for on the south side. There were three large stones, very rudely carved, and bearing every appearance of exposure to the weather, used as gargoyles, which might possibly be relics of a much earlier church. That, however, was only conjecture, and to be taken for what it was worth. The mouldings of the southern entrance were earlier than the main body of the Church. The hollows and rounds threw beautiful shadows and were certainly not later than the XIV Century, or Decorated style of Gothic architecture. The floor of the porch was pitched with small pebbles obtained from the sea-shore, and they were well and closely laid. In the centre a heart was indicated in small stones of rough alabaster, while near the entrance was a diamond indicated in the same way, and in large sprawling characters just within the porch was the date 1614. An empty niche over the door no doubt once held the figure of St. Andrew. In the porch also might at present be seen the old Church chest, which had just been unearthed from beneath the tower floor. It was made of one single oak tree, the lid being merely a part of the same tree, and it was of great age and dated back to the XV Century, and possibly to a much earlier date. A hole in the lid showed that it was used at one time as a money-box for Peter's pence and other offerings. The bosses in the roof of the porch were also worthy of notice. Passing into the Church, they found themselves in the south aisle, the oldest part of the church. The roof was a lean-to one, and under the wall-plate was some fine carving, with a running ornament suggesting the conventional treatment of the foliage and fruit of the vine. At the eastern end of the

same aisle was a small chapel, and in the wall there were evident traces of a piscina behind the plaster. The roof was evidently a belfry, as the holes in the beams through which the bell ropes passed were still to be seen, and it was possible that that part was the original belfry and older than the tower. That theory would not demolish the one that it was there that the Sanctus bell was rung. The font was XV Century work, and was rather higher than fonts were generally made. It was octagonal in plan, the bowl borne aloft by eight angels bearing shields, and with their wings bent over as scrolls. The panelled stem on which it stood had plain shields in each alternate sinking, and there was an excellent font cover, of oak, ogee in outline, bearing tracery and carving, and being of the same date as the font itself. The original finial was missing, a moulded square, with circular termination, of Jacobean date, now doing duty for the long-lost part. Before passing into the nave, the old poor-box might be noticed. It bore the date 1634, and was one of the movable treasures of the Church. There was one like it in the church at Alton, in Hants, which church had also a belfry much in the same position as that in the south aisle at Old Cleeve. There was also another in Monksilver church. Within the nave itself, the first object that struck the eye was the tower arch, which was graceful and imposing. It was exceptionally high for its width, and a broad wave-mould ran round, springing from the floor and unbroken by any capital at the springing of the actual arch. The arcade dividing the south aisle from the nave had bays with four central flat arches of not particularly graceful lines, and was supported by clustered columns, the four exterior ones of which only had capitals. The roof of the nave was of the waggon-shape usual in that district, some of the ribs springing from angels bearing shields, the angels being placed at intervals in front of the carved and embattled wall-plate. The battlements had perished in almost every case, but were to be seen in their original state in two of the spaces. The

bosses at the intersection of the ribs and purloins in the roof were rather larger than the usual run of bosses. On the south side of the chancel arch was a hagio-scope, or squint, which in the centre of its thick masonry, had a traceried head, which, he believed, was rather unusual, the lines of squints being, as a rule, exceptionally severe. Some of the tiles near the entrance were ancient—XIV or XV Century—with inlaid devices in a lighter coloured clay, and the design of the fish might be traced throughout. Similar tiles and of the same date were to be found in the Priory Church, Dunster. In the north wall of the nave was a recessed canopied tomb of ogee outline, and containing the effigy of a layman, with his feet resting on a cat, whose paw rested on a mouse or rat with a long tail. His dress was thus described by Mr. Bloxam, who gave the date as 1410—1440:—"He appears represented in the long gown with loose sleeves, from which the close-folding inner sleeves of the vest or close-fitting tunic appear. The broad belt which encircles the body, and the extremity of which hangs down in front, and the stiff neat collar mark the period. Suspended on the left side is the avelace, dagger, or knife. Such sculptured effigies of laymen of this date are very rare." As to who he could have been, the only key to his identity was the cat and mouse, but so far the key had not fitted any lock. The only family whose heraldic crest at all resembled it was that of the Earl of Portarlington, whose crest was a cat affrontée, bearing in its mouth a rat sable, but although the family belonged to the neighbouring county of Dorset, he (Mr. Weigall) had so far been unable to discover any link between them and Old Cleeve. The present seats of the Church were modern, having replaced the old box-pews, which in their turn replaced the oak seats of the XV Century. In this respect Old Cleeve was like Dunster, for, when that church was restored in 1875-6, several of the old XV Century bench-ends were discovered underneath the nave floor by Mr. Hems, but, with one single exception, they were utterly rotten and decay-

ed. The one in question was repaired and formed the motif for the new ones. So at Old Cleeve one square-headed bench-end, carved and traceried, had been found, and was framed up where the edges had decayed with sound old oak, and was now good for another five hundred years. It was on the front seat on the south side of the nave and faced the south aisle, that on the north end of the seat being copied from it. Quite a number of the seats in the aisle were made up of old oak, probably obtained from the original benches, and the material was certainly XV Century. The pulpit was modern, having been given by Captain Perceval, who rented Chapel Cleeve for fifteen years—1848-63. There must have been at one time a rood-screen. Indications of it might be seen in the flattened west side of the capital of the chancel arch, and there were apparent traces of the entrance to the rood-loft in the plaster that covered the corner of the chancel arch and the arcade. The wall had not been explored within living memory, and it could not therefore be said whether any trace of the old stairway remained. The screen itself had been destroyed, and no trace of it could be pointed out with certainty, but there was a tradition that the oak panelling at the east end of the chancel originally formed part of the rood-screen. He, however, was inclined to think that it was of later date, as the workmanship was much better than that of the old bench-end. The chancel was decorated in 1885, and at the same time the organ chamber and belfry were built by the late rector, the Rev. Preb. W. W. Herringham. The brass chandelier, which was a very fine specimen of the kind, bore the date, 1770, and the following inscription :—"The gift of John Palmer, of Hilper-ton, Wilts, whose wife is daughter of Francis Baker, of this parish." At one time it used to hang opposite the south entrance, and after undergoing many vicissitudes in the school-room at Washford was restored and placed in its present position in March, 1905. The door on the north side of the chancel was of comparatively recent date, having been made

in the place of the old priest's door, traces of which might still be seen outside the Church under the window, which was of much later date. The litany desk was new, and was given by Mr. and Mrs. Rodda, of Washford. The stained window in the west was placed there in memory of William Leonard Halliday, Emma Letitia, his wife, and their only daughter, aged two years, also Edward Vibart, Emily, his wife, and their four children, all of whom perished in the massacre of Cawn-pore, in 1857. The east window was in memory of John Halliday and Edmund Trowbridge. The small window, by Kemp, in the south wall of the chancel was put in in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hole, and the other two, by Halliday, were put in quite recently, that on the east of the south aisle in memory of the late Mr. Halliday, of Chapel Cleeve, and that in the west by the late Lady Somers in memory of her father and grandfather, who were both vicars of Old Cleeve. Viewing the Church from the outside, attention should be drawn to the tower, with a belfry staircase on the north-west. It was a typical Somerset tower, and although it could not claim any exceptional or striking feature, it had a beauty of its own. There was no superfluity of ornamental detail upon the tower. Successive ages had toned down the old stone to a warm grey. A broad band of quatrefoils, in the midst of each of which was a plain shield, ran round the tower, just beneath the belfry, and another of similar conception, but rather richer in execution immediately over the western entrance. With those exceptions, plain masses were relied upon for effect, rather than much detail. There were fine quatrefoiled sound-holes in the belfry, the middle one on the south side having a curious little figure with uplifted arm, probably a freak of some playful mason. The western windows in the south aisle were each of three lights, containing tracery of somewhat unusual formation. Their lines suggested that their motif was taken from the singularly shaped arch leading to a chapel on the south side of Dunster Church, the line of tracery taking

much the same unusual bend inwards in its upper part. The same might be seen in Dover Court, and was carefully described by Mr. Chadwyck-Healey yesterday. On the exterior of the north wall might be seen the remains of the so-called "devil's door," opposite the south door and in a line with the font. The tower contained a fine peal of six bells, five of which were hung in 1884, partly made of old bells melted down, with the addition of new material. The chalice had a lid bearing the date, 1573, which was used as a paten, and the silver dish was given to the Church by Helena Bickam, widow, in 1640. Concluding, he pointed out a curious contrivance formerly used for playing the organ when it was first placed in the Church, and not unlike the modern pianola, being placed upon the keys of the instrument, so that the organ might be played by anyone who could turn a handle.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE, who was asked to give his opinion on the tomb and effigy, said he had not had the opportunity of inspecting it carefully, but from what he had seen it seemed to be a specimen of the dress of a civilian of the XIV Century. As compared with effigies represented in armour, there were but few such specimens, because the number of those having such tombs who were entitled to wear armour were in excess of the ordinary civilians. It could not, however, be said to be rare, for he had seen 100 or more. The figure wore the flowing gown, and the pouch and short sword usual in those times, and it seemed to be in good preservation. The suggestion of cat and mouse might have to do with someone of an allusive name rather than to arms, and he knew of nobody in that locality who had such a design in their arms. The animal at the foot of an effigy did not necessarily imply that it had to do with their arms, for the lion was often placed at the feet of a man and the dog at the feet of a woman. He drew attention to the tracery of the east window being of rather unusual pattern for that part of England, as also to the fact that the columns of the arches were variations upon the usual Somerset

columns. Referring again to the effigy, he said that it differed in some details from the civilian dress of the XIV Century. He wore a long gown, buttoned all the way down, and if there had been a border it would, at first sight, have given the idea that the person was someone entitled to wear armour, but who had taken the vows, which was frequently done before death, and attached himself to one of the religious communities of the neighbourhood. In Shrewsbury Abbey similar specimens were to be seen. On examination it would be found that the figure was wearing not a gorget, but an ornamental chain round the neck, which, in all probability, was a chain of office worn by a civilian.

Some interesting fossils found in the blue lias rocks on the seashore were exhibited by Mr. T. C. Gooding, churchwarden. These included a fossil turtle, the snout of another animal, and a very beautiful impression of seaweed in rock.

The Abbey of Cleeve.

The weather was much too wet to permit of the party inspecting the exterior of Old Cleeve Church, and a move was made for Cleeve Abbey.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE, standing at the gate-house of the Abbey, said it formed a very important part of such a building. Here it was a combined gate-house and guest-house where anyone might obtain food and shelter. It was built by William Dovell, the last abbot. Over the entrance was the inscription:—"Porta patens esto, nulli claudaris honesto," a rather ambiguous inscription, for it depended upon where the comma was put whether the inscription showed the place to be open to all honest men, or to all except honest men. The gate-house originally contained two stories and had a guest-chamber and porter's lodge, but the upper floor had fallen away and the building was not in its original state. On the west front was Abbot Dovell's name and, above it, the crucifix with niches

on either side originally containing the figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John. The porter and some of the servants of the abbey would reside in the gate-house and the guests of the abbey.

Passing through the abbey grounds, and crossing the little stream between the gate-house and the principal buildings, the party entered the abbey, where, in the cloisters, sheltered from the falling rain, Colonel Bramble continued his interesting description of the various buildings. They were standing, he said, in the western alley of the cloisters of the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary at Cleeve. The Cistercian order of monks had special designs of their own for the arrangement of their abbeys, and, with trifling exceptions, they were exactly alike. Some slight differences there were, because some abbeys were larger than others, and they had to adapt themselves to size and circumstances. All churches of Cistercian abbeys were dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and therefore a Lady Chapel was never found in the church, because the whole of it was dedicated to Our Lady. With the Cistercians everything was plain and severe in style, and in the early abbeys no carving or other ornamentation was to be found. Most of the abbeys had the domestic buildings on the south or sunny side. It was so at Cleeve Abbey, but in other very well known abbeys, such as Tintern, the domestic buildings were on the north side, probably in that case for convenience in obtaining water. At Netley also they were on the north side, but at Beaulieu they were, as at Cleeve Abbey, on the south. The churches were very plain, and in the form of a cross having a nave, chancel, and transepts with eastern aisles, and one or two, and frequently three, chapels running out from the east wall of the transepts, and dedicated to particular saints. At Cleeve there were two chapels on each side. The chancels, as a rule, were structural buildings, and in this case, to make up sufficient length, the ritual choir ran down and occupied the crossing and one bay of the nave. They could trace the foundations of

the choir, showing how it went down into the nave. On the east side of the cloisters which was an older part, the south side being much later, there was a beautiful Early English dormitory, with lancet windows, where each monk had a cubicle to himself, in just the same way that, in the present day, was done in the lodging-houses of London, and it was notable how in buildings now-a-days people went back in their designs to old forms of providing for air and light. In introducing the cubicle principle in dormitories they were only going back to the XIII Century form. The ground-floor room next the church was the sacristy, opening from the church only, other rooms beneath the dormitory, including the vaulted chapter-house with its triple arch, and the monks' day-room, or calefactory—the room with a fire. The chapter-house projected beyond the line of building east and included the library, now nearly swept away, and above it the scriptorium, while next to the chapter-house they would see the day-stairs leading to the dormitory. There had been another stair leading from the dormitory to the south transept of the church, and the day-stairs were opened to allow the monks to get from the dormitory to the cloisters without passing through the church. The day-room or calefactory further on had been called by various names. In early times no fire was allowed in the dormitory or the refectory, but only in the frater, which in this instance projected south beyond the building. The original arrangement of the south side was very different from what it now was. The XIII Century refectory ran north and south, instead of east and west. The present refectory was built not long before the dissolution. Colonel Bramble related how, a good many years back, Mr. Luttrell, the owner of the property, had the garden at the back of the present refectory dug over, and at a depth of two feet in the mould was found the tiled floor of the ancient refectory, but, exposed to the air as it had since been, it had suffered, and was now in a somewhat dilapidated state. On the occasion of its being discovered he (Colonel

Bramble) came there at the instance of the British Archaeological Association, and worked hard for three days making drawings of every tile and a plan showing their exact position in the floor, so that a complete record should be preserved. On that occasion he found two distinct series of tiles, the earliest being eight inches square, bearing various designs, among them being the arms of Clare and of the King of Cornwall, and many benefactors of the abbey being represented there. The floor at the south end had evidently wanted repair from time to time, and for this purpose tiles had been removed from the north end, their places being filled with five-and-a-half inch tiling, with arms of later families, differing from those at the upper end, while, running up from the north door, he found a depression where the tiles had been crushed down and some of them showed considerable signs of burning. This he attributed to a brazier having stood near the centre of the room, and the depression had been caused by the constant dragging of heavy logs along the floor to the brazier. Round three sides of the floor there were no tiles, this being where the tables had stood. Later, he considered, when the abbey was richer and had more money to spend, anticipating that it might be taken from them at some time or other, the monks made extensive alterations, pulling down their old refectory and building a new one, which was the very fine XV Century refectory that was still to be seen. There would have been some buildings on that side before, and the segmental arch of the lavatory might still be seen, where the monks washed their hands before going into the refectory to meals.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER pointed out that parallel buildings to those of Cleeve Abbey were to be seen in the Abbey of Bindon, in Dorset, the Church and other buildings being in exactly the same position. When the Somersetshire Archaeological Society visited Cleeve Abbey, seventeen years ago, it was suggested that the designs on the tiles had nothing to do with the benefactors of the Abbey, but that there was a tile

manufactory in the neighbourhood, from which were sent out stock patterns, but in the case of the Berkerolles family,¹ he found that these tiles did represent a benefactor of the Abbey.

The rain clearing up a little, the party were conducted round the Abbey buildings by Colonel BRAMBLE, who commented further on the principal features of interest. On the site of the Church he pointed out the outline of the structural choir, the position of the high altar and of the chantry chapels. He incidentally also mentioned that at Woolavington there had been a chantry served by three priests, two of whom were appointed by the Abbot of Cleeve, and Gilbert de Woolavington, he said, was buried at Cleeve Abbey. A slab with a plain shield marked a grave in the north transept, and there were two or three other interments, he believed, at about that point. A peculiar character of Cistercian architecture was that the nave was separated from the aisle by low screens. The Cistercians were an agricultural community, and in an abbey there were comparatively few monks, but an enormous number of lay brethren, who were termed "conversi or converts," which led some to think, erroneously, that they were converted to that particular religion. The term lay brethren was the more expressive one. They were workmen, distinct from the monks. It was very customary to see the terms, monks, priests, friars, and canons, as if there was no difference between them, and the monks were often spoken of as low down in order, but the monks were the "swells" of the time. They had good abbeys and lands; the people looked to them as their natural protectors against the Barons. Their position would be better understood when he mentioned that there were three personages who had the honour of being called "Sir"—Sir Monk, Sir Priest, and Sir Knight. The monks held much the same position in olden times as canons of cathedrals held up to the

1. See p. 5, pt. ii.

time of their emoluments being taken away. The reason why the aisles were cut off was because the Church had to accommodate all classes. The monks occupied the choir, the lay brethren the nave, and the people of the surrounding district and those in the guest-house were allowed to occupy the aisles of the Church.

At the chapter-house, Colonel BRAMBLE said the entrance was one of the prettiest bits of Early English architecture *in situ* that he knew of. It was extremely light and graceful, yet plain. One thing which emphasized what he had previously remarked about old ideas coming to the front again might be noticed in the shafts of the windows, where a thin cushion of lead was placed between the rough and the polished stone. If the builders of the Holborn Viaduct had known what the builders of that Abbey knew, their work would have better accommodated itself to the weight it had to bear, and there would have been no danger as there had been of its crushing in. He mentioned that one of those discs of lead was found some years ago in the Abbey, and because it had a cross stamped upon it, it was pronounced to be the lid of a holy canister of some kind, though, of course, the cross was only put upon it in order to make it hold the better in the position where it was placed. Passing into the monk's dormitory, Colonel Bramble called attention to the Early English windows, each of which formerly lighted the cell or cubicle which formed a monk's sleeping apartment. The roof was modern, and placed there to preserve the building. In the XV Century refectory, Colonel Bramble called attention to the elegant transoms of the windows, and pointed out other interesting features.

Time pressing, only a very brief inspection of the rest of the buildings could be made, the last place visited being the old refectory floor in the abbey garden. Parts of this were exposed by the caretaker (Mr. Clapp), and Colonel BRAMBLE pointed out tiles bearing the arms of different benefactors.

Luncheon at Washford.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The party then adjourned to the Railway Hotel, Washford, for lunch. At the conclusion of the meal, the Rev. E. H. BATES said that, as it was practically the last time they would be assembled together in one room, he would take that opportunity of proposing a vote of thanks to all who had helped to make their meetings a success; and, first of all, he would like to mention how much they owed to their President, Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, for the kindly aid he had rendered the Society, and they were gratified that he had been able to be with them the whole of the first day and part of the second, while he would join them again that afternoon, when he would welcome them to his stately home. He also wished specially to record their thanks to the local committee at Minehead. He had put them immediately after Mr. Luttrell, because he had still in mind—as all those who had the pleasure of attending must also have in mind—a vivid remembrance of that delightful *conversazione* which the committee arranged for them on the previous evening. The term *conversazione* would convey to him in future quite a different impression to what it had before, and he thought that he must really include in his thanks the actors who took part in that excellent entertainment. They had also to thank the owners of property and land and their representatives for so freely granting access to places that were not always open to the public, and he also thanked the clergy for opening their churches, which, in that district, were so well taken care of; while in some cases the clergy had helped them to understand the full meaning of the beautiful buildings, and in others they had been indebted to Prebendary Hancock and Mr. Chadwyck-Healey for explaining them. He also referred in grateful terms to Mr. T. Lovelace, the tenant of Bratton Court, who had so kindly allowed them to inspect the fine old place, within and without, and to Mr.

F. Bligh Bond, who came from Bristol, and helped them a great deal in unfolding the history and architectural features of the churches. He wished also to thank Colonel Bramble for his lucid remarks on Cleeve Abbey ; and last, but not at all the least, he felt that their thanks were due to Mr. H. St. George Gray, the curator of the museum and their assistant secretary, for the splendid work he had accomplished for them. Like the saint after whom he was named, Mr. Gray had a most happy knack of driving the dragons out of their path and making the way easy for them.

The Rev. J. E. W. COLLINS, in seconding, endorsed all that the Rev. E. H. Bates had said, and observed that they had had exceedingly pleasant outings, visited buildings and churches of considerable architectural interest and gone through some of the most beautiful scenery that could be found in England.

Mr. J. E. W. WAKEFIELD, of Taunton, supported the resolution, and in referring to the excellent work accomplished by the Society, suggested that the names of the three honorary secretaries should be included in the vote of thanks.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, in acknowledging it, referred to the part the Rev. F. M. and Mrs. Etherington, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, and the Rev. and Mrs. Martin Alford had taken in making the arrangements for the entertainment of the night before.

Mr. T. H. ANDREW acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the local committee, and thanked the Society for the cordial way in which they had appreciated the committee's efforts. He could safely say that at Minehead they had looked forward with the keenest anticipation to the Society's visit.

Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE also acknowledged the vote. He compared the state of Cleeve Abbey when he first made acquaintance with it and its present well-cared-for condition.

He also gave some interesting reminiscences of his early archæological days, from the time when, at the age of eleven, he rubbed his first brass. He strongly advocated archæological study, and expressed his pleasure at seeing around him so many of the younger people taking an interest in it.

Withycombe Church.

Resuming the breaks, the party journeyed next to Withycombe, where the church was the object of interest.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND briefly summarised the architectural features of this Church. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and he believed it to be of very early foundation. The font was probably Norman. The south doorway was Early English, and had a very interesting stoup on its west side. The windows were of the Decorated period, and those in the chancel had the same character, but whether original or not he could not say, while there was also a good deal of Perpendicular work in the Church. The massive tower, which probably belonged to an earlier church, stood in a peculiar position against the south wall. There were two nameless tombs in the Church, which also possessed a very fine screen with a beautiful cornice, four deep, and having particularly delicate and graceful vine enrichment, while the panels of the lower part might be of the time of James I. The church register dated from 1669, and the chalice was of pre-Reformation times.

The Rev. E. H. BATES mentioned that Sir H. Maxwell Lyte had very much wanted the Society to inspect the Church and to note the two figures on the tombs, that, if possible, they might be able to say who they represented, the point he was specially interested in being the two pieces of stone carving at the head and foot of the effigy in the window-sill on the north side. There had been various conjectures about them, one being that they were for lamps, but he was inclined to

think they were not in their original position. The lady was represented in the effigy as having her chin tied up, a kind of head-dress that was in vogue for widows about the XIII Century. The other effigy, in the south wall of the Church, was of earlier date, and was that of a young man of probably about twenty-five, but it was difficult in the absence of armour to say what was its date. In the vestry was the brass of a lady who had three husbands. Her name was Joan Carne, and she lived at Sandhill, where her spirit was said to walk. He was sorry that he had not been able to make arrangements for the Society to visit Sandhill, which was a beautiful specimen of an Elizabethan manor house. The font was assigned by Pridham to the early part of the XII Century, say Henry I, but not later.

Colonel BRAMBLE said, with regard to the monument in the north wall, he had not yet closely inspected it, but he did not think it was the effigy of a nun, as had been suggested, for it was not likely that there would be the tomb of a nun in a church like this, and nuns did not often have monuments. It was simply the monument of a widow, who had in her hands a heart case, with the narrow end upwards. It very often happened that when a person died abroad he gave orders for his heart to be removed and buried in his church at home, and this seemed to be the case of a heart interment. The effigy on the south side was that of a male person, a layman, of from 1220 to 1250, and it was another case of heart interment. The dress was that of a civilian of early type with long hair curled outwards and sleeves of the "liripipe" form.

The two square carved blocks of stone, one at the head and the other at the foot of the effigy in the north window, were examined by the company, and many suggestions were made as to their probable use, but nothing was advanced with any degree of certainty. They do not belong to the tomb.

Dunster Church.

Dunster was the next place visited, the party being welcomed at the Church by the Rev. Preb. F. Hancock, F.S.A., whose love for the grand old structure had induced him to prepare a most interesting history of the church and priory.

Preb. HANCOCK said the first thing they would notice on approaching the Church was the picturesque old cottage at the entrance to the churchyard, which was apparently constructed in large measure of old ship timber, and it seemed to have been assigned, at the arbitration of which they would hear something presently, to the parish priest. There was, no doubt, a church in very early times at Dunster, though no definite proof could be adduced of it, but probably of a humble character not suited to Norman ideas, and it was recorded that William de Mohun, to whom the Conqueror allotted the Honour of Dunster, with the consent of his wife Adeliza (A.D. 1090-1100), conveyed the advowson of the Church of St. George, together with a large estate in tithes and land in the district, to the prior and monks of Bath to "build and raise it," which expression seemed to imply that an already existing church had been ruined or destroyed in the stormy times succeeding the Conquest. The new owners accepted the responsibilities their possessions entailed upon them, and a church after the customary Norman fashion was erected. When the late extensive and skilful restoration was carried out, principally through the munificence of the present Mr. Luttrell, a large portion of the Norman west wall was exposed to view and also the jambs of the Norman west door. These jambs appeared to have been much injured by fire, as if in some early émeute—perhaps when King Stephen lay about the Castle, endeavouring in vain to reduce it—the Church had been held by one side or the other, and an attempt was made by the besiegers to effect an entrance by fire. The Church at present consisted of six bays, seventy-eight feet nine inches by twenty-

seven feet ; a south aisle, eighty-six feet by twelve feet ; and a north aisle, fifty-two feet by ten feet. The north aisle was shorn of two bays owing to its abutting upon the conventual buildings. The propinquity of the priory accounted also for the long piece of windowless wall on the north side of the Church, for the monks would allow no windows to be inserted which would overlook their house, and the wall had to be kept blank. The two transepts, including the tower crossing, measured sixty-four feet six inches by eighteen feet ten inches, the crossing being twenty-eight feet square, and beyond was an eastern limb, which was composed of a presbytery fifty feet two inches by twenty-two feet four inches. On its north and south sides were aisles of two bays, the south aisle being thirty-three feet two inches by thirteen feet nine inches. There was no clerestory throughout the Church, but the interior effect was of very solemn and dignified character as viewed from the great west doorway. It would be observed that the pillars of the nave were unequally spaced relatively to their opposite fellows. The roofs were all waggon-roofs, except the one in the south aisle and the one over the crossing. They had been well preserved, and the carved bosses were of the customary character of the Perpendicular period. William Dunster, a former abbot of Cleeve, a foundation which owned before the Reformation considerable property in Dunster, appeared to have contributed considerably towards the erection of the north aisle, which aisle seemed to have been much altered, if not altogether rebuilt, after the year 1504, for they found that Thomas Upcott, of Dunster, a dealer in iron, and a man evidently of considerable means, who died in 1504, left "to the fabric of the said Dunster church, *i.e.*, to the new aisle there is to be made or repaired in the said church, in the north part, ten tons of iron coming in a ship of John Cokky's, if the parishioners of Dunster begin to repair the said aisle within three years." The south aisle was probably rebuilt or remodelled about the same time. From legacies left by wills to the

Church it was evident that much was being done to the Church at that period. The flat ceiling of the south aisle was curious. It evidently was not made for its present position, but for a wider building. It was curious to observe how the old builders used up all materials that came to hand. In the south walls were tiles, and many fragments of Norman and Early English window shafts, and set in the battlements was the tombstone of a prior, while in the north wall were many ashlar stones which probably came from the walls of the Norman building. One of the things they were most proud of in the Church was the beautiful rood-screen. It stood eleven feet high and had fourteen bays, and the canopy which supported the rood was of a very rich description. The Altar of the Cross in Dunster Church was mentioned in a will as early as the time of Edward II and in various later wills, and it no doubt stood in the customary position, viz., on the right-hand side of the chancel arch. The screen ran across the whole length of the nave, and its story was this: By the beginning of the XV Century the Benedictine Order, to which the priory of Dunster belonged, had become very unpopular in England, and constant disputes appeared to have taken place between the parishioners of Dunster and the prior and his monks. Sir Hugh Luttrell took up the matter on the part of his tenants, and three arbitrators were appointed, who met at St. Mary's Church, Glastonbury, in 1498, to consider and settle the differences which had arisen. Their award, as far as the Church was concerned, was that the chancel or presbytery should be handed over to the prior and monks to form a separate and distinct church for their private use, and that the high altar of the parishioners should be moved westward, to stand on or near the site then occupied by the altar of St. James, and there, just within the present altar rails, the high altar stood until the recent restoration. The award appeared to have given general satisfaction; but though a site was thus found for their high altar the parish priest and the laity of Dunster were left without a chancel, and

the patrons of the benefice, as the Benedictine Order had done in other places, decided to shut off a portion of the whole nave to form one. So the beautiful screen was erected across the nave, and the newel staircase to reach its loft was built. Passing through the screen, the present chancel of the parish church was entered, and, facing it were the piers which supported the original chancel arch of the Norman church, with their characteristic capitals. In the window in the north aisle were fragments of old stained glass, one of the panes having a representation of the scallop hat of St. James; therefore near that window, and probably where the present belfry staircase went up, was the altar of St. James, while on the other side, in its customary place, would have been the altar of the Holy Rood, of which the piscina still remained. A little to the west of and above the archway in the northern limb of the tower was to be seen the doorway which gave admittance to the screen of the Church before the building was divided. The screen stood between the western pillars of the tower, and was approached by a still existing staircase. When the presbytery was given over to the monks, that screen was moved back within the eastern arches, where it remained until the restoration, when it was removed to its present position between the south transept and the priory church. The tower was in the centre of the Church. By the middle of the XV Century it had apparently got into bad condition, or a desire had arisen for a tower of more stately proportions. Accordingly, money was got together for a new and more magnificent building. The builder was one John Marys, of Stogursey, the contract being signed on Michaelmas Day, 1443, and how conscientiously he performed his work the tower still bore witness. The tower rose three stages above the roof to a height of one hundred feet, and contained eight bells. The present transepts probably occupied the same positions as those of the Norman period. The curious character of the arch opening into the south aisle of the priory church was noticeable. It belonged

to the end of the Decorated period, but, later, being found too narrow for the processions which became frequent as the services of the church became more ceremonious and stately, it was widened by leaving the head of the arch *in situ* and setting back its jambs on two shouldered corbels. He went on to say that, as the high altar originally stood, they would expect to find altars to St. Mary and the Holy Trinity at the end of the choir aisles, and contemporary wills showed that such chapels did exist there in early times. He gave some account of the three chantries of Holy Trinity, St. John and St. Mary, and of legacies left to them, and proceeded to describe the presbytery or priory church. It formed the chancel of the original Norman church, but during the Early English period it appeared to have been entirely remodelled. To that period belonged the east window, the lancet windows on the south side, and the sedilia, as now restored from fragments that were found. During the Perpendicular period, the presbytery was again entirely remodelled, when a large window of that style of architecture was inserted in place of the triformal lancet window in the east end, and more light being thus gained by it and the large windows in the new side aisles, the older lancet windows were built up. The altar of the priory church was an old stone one, and was found in the nave, where it had been used as a tombstone by the Poyntz family. On the left-hand side of the altar was the chapel of St. Laurence, now used as a priest's vestry. The XIII Century arched tomb beneath the doorway of the chapel he considered to be possibly the tomb of Sir John de Mohun the third, who, as a boy of nine years of age, succeeded to the Honour of Dunster in 1279, distinguished himself in the wars waged by Edward I in Flanders and Scotland; was one of the signatories to the famous document despatched by the Barons to Boniface III, declaring that the King should be independent of authority of the Pope; and was a great benefactor to the town, the church, and the priory. Many of the tiles in the chapel bore sacred symbols

or the arms of great families connected at that period with Somerset. The ancient stone altar of the chapel was found *in situ* and bore six instead of the ordinary five crosses. He (Preb. HANCOCK) pointed out and commented briefly on the many ancient and beautiful monuments of the Luttrell family, and referred especially to the effigy of a woman lying beneath a beautiful canopy of the Decorated period in the priory church. Tradition assigned it to the Everard family, but Sir H. Maxwell Lyte considered it to be one of the family of De Mohun, perhaps of Lady Avice or Hawis de Mohun, wife of Reginald de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, who died in 1257. The speaker said that early wills showed that a great number of lights, of which he gave a list, were kept burning in the Church; and in conclusion he drew attention to some fine memorial windows, and to three very ancient chests, one of which according to early custom had been hollowed out from the trunk of a huge oak.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER remarked that the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, in his book on Cleeve Abbey, mentioned a William Dunster as an abbot of Cleeve, and said that his name once appeared in the window over St. James' altar at Dunster. There was no documentary evidence that there was an abbot of that name, and he enquired whether the name was to be found among the fragments of stained glass in the window of the north aisle. He is probably identical with William Seylake, abbot of Cleeve in 1419.¹

Preb. HANCOCK believed that "W. D." was there, with the abbot's crozier.

The Rev. E. H. BATES thanked Preb. Hancock for his description of the Church, and informed him that a formal vote of thanks to him had been passed at the luncheon for the valuable information he had given the Society in so able a manner.

1. See pt. ii, p. 39.

Dunster Castle.

On leaving the Church, the archæologists proceeded to Dunster Castle, the residence of the President, G. F. Luttrell, Esq., in whose family the Castle and its estates have been since the time when the reversion of the Honour of Dunster was purchased by Lady Elizabeth Luttrell of Lady Joan de Mohun in 1376. The party passed up the steep ascent that leads under the grand old XV Century gate-house and through the still older gateway, dating from the time of Henry III, up the steps to the west front of the Castle. Inside the Castle they were received and warmly welcomed by Mr. Luttrell, Mrs. Luttrell, and Miss Luttrell, and divided into smaller companies, they were conducted over the interior, Mr. Luttrell and Miss Luttrell personally conducting two of the parties, while Preb. Hancock took another. In this way the various apartments were traversed, the guides drawing attention to and explaining the many beautiful and curious treasures the Castle contains. In the study were displayed bones and horns of the deer, the ox, the bison, etc., found in the submarine forest on the sea-shore, also some fine specimens of hammer-heads and adzes of pre-historic age. Among the many features of interest inspected were the ancient kitchen fireplace, and the wrought iron-work, and beautifully carved wood-work preserved in the present billiard-room; the handsome paintings on leather representing scenes from the lives of Antony and Cleopatra; the armoury with a fine collection of ancient guns and other weapons, and cannon-balls found in the neighbourhood; the magnificent family paintings and other pictures, one of them entitled "The Device," recently restored and re-hung, attracting much critical attention; the grand staircase, with its elaborate and magnificent carving, representing the chase of the deer and fox; the beautiful ceiling of the dining-room, the work of Italian masters; the collection of historical deeds, arranged by William Prynn, when confined in the Castle during the Commonwealth,

prominent among which was to be seen the parchment slip recording the purchase of the Castle and estates by Lady Elizabeth Luttrell ; and the bedroom used by Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II, with its secret recess for hiding purposes. All these and many others were enthusiastically inspected, and the company were then conducted to the large room in the gate-house, where tea was provided, to which the party were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

MUCH that was said in the Curator's Report for 1905 applies equally to the present year, and it will be needless to repeat what was then said about the development of the Museum and the requirements necessary in order that the whole of the Society's collections should be exhibited in a creditable manner. The collections of archæological remains and general antiquities are fast overcrowding the space available in the Norman Keep; and the consequence is that many series of objects have to be temporarily exhibited in the Great Hall—the room intended mainly, if not entirely, for the Society's Natural History collections.

Many of the specimens illustrating the arts of mankind (chiefly from foreign parts) are not exhibited at all owing to want of space. Some of these objects were badly shown in unsuitable and antiquated cases in the round tower room upstairs, but, since the arrival of the "Charles Tite Collection of Somerset Books," they have for the most part been removed. This room was repaired and re-decorated last summer, before being fitted with two large bookcases to contain Mr. Tite's books.

I wish to put on record a fact already known to the Committee, viz., that at the present time at least one-quarter of the Society's Museum specimens cannot be properly exhibited for want of space, and many have had to be put out of sight altogether. The only remedy for this state of things would be to devote the other rooms belonging to the Castle proper to the purposes of the Museum, as soon as the Society's income can bear the extra expenditure.

As will be seen from the following pages, the Museum collections are, chiefly by donations, increasing at a considerable rate, and with the other interests of the Society to attend to, with an increasing number of members and consequently a larger amount of official correspondence, I find in some seasons but a small proportion of my time remaining for the re-arrangement of the Society's existing collections. However, a considerable amount of miscellaneous work has been done this year, especially in the identifying and ticketing of the series of pottery dating from the Bronze Age down to the present day.

Colonel Bramble, in memory of his Presidency of the Society during 1905-6, has presented to the Museum a handsome show-case for the proper exhibition of the coloured "Elton ware" presented by Sir Edmund Elton, Bart., four years ago. On hearing of this Sir Edmund at once kindly offered to the Society forty-four picked pieces of his newer pottery—"the Elton metallic and lustre ware"—an offer, needless to say, cordially accepted. This second series is now exhibited in another ebonized case to match the above-mentioned one; the cost being defrayed by the sale of a portion of the Brereton collotypes of Somerset Church Towers. From the "Brereton fund" two more similar cases have been ordered for the Great Hall, one of which will be devoted to the Society's collection of Somerset and Bristol pottery, chiefly glazed pottery of the XVII and XVIII Centuries.

The wall-case in the Great Hall, formerly partly filled by "Elton ware," has now been utilized for the exhibition of a large loan collection of Pewter collected by Mr. T. Charbonnier between Bristol and Barnstaple. It is probably one of the finest collections of the kind in the south of England; and it is hoped that a catalogue of it may be printed.

Mr. W. B. Broadmead, of Enmore Castle, has recently presented to the Museum a collection of ceremonial brass staff-heads (chiefly Somerset), formerly carried by village clubs,

and generally called "club-brasses" by collectors. They are being nicely mounted for exhibition.

In the spring of the year the Curator's illustrated paper on the "Norris Collection of Antiquities" was reprinted to serve as a Guide to that collection, and is now on sale at 4d. Within the last few weeks another illustrated Guide Book has been published at the same price, viz., "A Short History of Taunton Castle," by the Rev. D. P. Alford, M.A.

A year or two ago it was resolved to reduce the admission to the Museum on Thursday afternoons to 1d. (Taunton Early Closing Day), in the hope of attracting a larger number of townspeople to the Castle. As there has been little or no increase in the attendances, and as the receipts from this source have been somewhat diminished, the Committee has decided that the admission fee shall, after January 1st, 1907, be 2d. every day, except on Saturdays, when visitors will be admitted for 1d. as usual.

The following is a list of the monthly attendance of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed.

		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.			No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan.	...	63	338	July	...	93	535
Feb.	...	88	314	Aug.	...	108	1201
Mar.	...	100	412	Sept.	...	109	780
Apr.	..	104	558	Oct.	...	141	654
May	...	101	584	Nov.	...	119	454
June	...	110	584	Dec.	...	112	475
						1248	6889

In comparing these figures with last year it is seen that there has been a decrease in each month of 1906, except for October and November. There has been, however, very little difference during May, July, and August; and the attendance during the Christmas holidays, 1906, has been the greatest on record.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

December 31st, 1906.

Additions to the Museum

From January 1st to December 31st, 1906.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

THE following found by the donor at Banwell Camp, Somerset:—Six flint arrowheads (three leaf-shaped, one triangular, one with tang, and one with tang and barbs); 12 flint knives and flakes; 13 flint scrapers; 1 flint hammer; 2 flint cores; 2 sling-stones of flint; and 7 fragments of Early British pottery. (See pt. 2 of this vol., p. 159).

Photograph of flint arrowheads, etc., found at Banwell Camp.

Five flint flakes and eight fragments of Early British pottery, found by the donor at Dolbury Camp, Somerset.

Small flint scraper, portion of another, and the greater part of a chipped leaf-shaped arrowhead, found by the donor at Weston Hill, Weston-in-Gordano.

Presented by Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A., Bristol.

Flint flake with secondary chipping, found by the Rev. E. H. Bates in August, 1895, in Windmill Quarry, Wincanton, not far from the spot where the Bronze Age skeleton and drinking-vessel were found in 1871.—Presented by Mr. GEO. SWEETMAN.

Eight flint flakes, with secondary chipping, found at Christchurch, near Wisbech, Cambs.—Presented by Mr. C. H. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Obsidian knife and flake, found by Mr. H. P. C. Strange on an island in the Hondo River, which divides British Honduras from Mexico.—Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Seven scales of the portion of a Roman *Lorica*, or cuirass, found on Ham Hill in 1885. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 31, and vol. LI, pt. ii, p. 146).—Deposited by Mr. F. Y. VICKERY.

Facsimile of a large wooden ornamented tub, found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1894.

Half a quern-stone, found in the surface mould of a quarry at Clandown (civil parish of Midsomer Norton).

Presented by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A.

The following Romano-British remains, found in Killings Knap Quarry, about half-a-mile N. of Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1904:—Complete lower stone of a quern, 16ins. in diam., and parts of two others; two flint flakes; small flint pebble, or *calculus*, similar to those found at the Glastonbury Lake Village; complete bowl of light grey pottery, height 2½ins.; fragment of the rim of a red Samian bowl, ornamented with Apollo holding a lyre, and animals, (seven rivet-holes are seen in this fragment, one retaining the original filling of lead); two fragments of red Samian ware bearing potter's name, viz., TAVRIANVS and ALBVCI-OF; a quantity of fragments of Roman and Romano-British pottery, much of which is decorated. (For fuller particulars of these antiquities with three plates of illustrations, see Mr. Bulleid's paper on the subject in the *Downside Review*, vol. IV, n.s., 1904, pp. 303-311).

Presented by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., and the Rev. E. HORNE.

Fragment of Late-Celtic pottery picked up (1906) on Can-

nington Park Camp, decorated in a similar style to some of the Glastonbury Lake Village pottery.—Presented by Miss D. GROSETT COLLINS.

Gold finger-ring of the end of the XIV or beginning of the XV Century, inscribed on the interior surface "**Leal de fie,**" *i.e.*, *Loyal of faith*. Found in excavating for the foundations of "The Lynch," Somerton, early in last century.—Presented by Mrs. STRONG, The Lynch, Somerton.

The following antiquities found during excavations in 1905, when Stavordale Priory farm was converted into a residence for the donor :—Carved stone horse's head ; ornamental bronze plate of a coffin, probably early XVII Century ; encaustic paving tile, *circa* A.D. 1440, bearing the arms of John Stourton of Preston Plucknett, uncle of the first Lord Stourton ; one complete tile and four portions of tiles with geometrical patterns ; portions of tiles decorated with stags, human figures, dogs, birds, horse, "archer and dog," etc. ; base and two handles of glazed jugs, probably XIII Century.—Presented by Mr. F. G. SAGE, Stavordale Priory.

Piece of twisted bronze, apparently a fibula in process of manufacture, of early type and of Italian design ; locality unknown.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Damaged pewter spoon of the early XVI Century, found by Tom Paul at a depth of about three feet just outside the walls of the Abbey, in Chilkwell Street, Glastonbury.—*Purchased*.

Bowl of dark grey ware, smooth on the surface ; height $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ; of similar form to the red Samian bowls of the III and IV Centuries ; ornamented, in patches, by parallel lines of oblong punch-marks divided by lines of large dots-and-circles.¹ Romano-British, probably III Century. Found in 1894 in Elton Ballast Pit, L. and N.W.R., with other pottery and in association with pit-graves containing crouched skeletons.

1. Compare bowls of somewhat similar decoration and fabric in the British Museum, from Jordan Hill (Weymouth), Ewell (Surrey), and Upchurch (Kent).

The pit is between the village of Elton (Hunts) and Fotheringhay (Northants).

Small circular object of stoneware with rounded bottom, from the Elton ballast pit on the borders of Hunts.

Grey pottery eyelet, or loop, of a globular pot, probably Romano-British. Found in the Steart Dykes (or rhines) near the mouth of the River Parret.

Perforated metatarsus of sheep (similar to those from the Glastonbury Lake Village), pottery, etc.; found by the donor and Mr. A. Bulleid in a refuse heap at Steart Common Gate, near the mouth of the River Parret.

Fragments of pottery, flint flakes and implements, etc., found on the surface of Cannington Park Camp, near Bridgwater; some of the pottery is Late-Celtic, some coarse British.

Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

The following relics, found in the GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, were presented by the Excavation Committee in July, 1906:—

Bronze:—E 23, small penannular ring-brooch, pin deficient, Mound 62, 1892; E 82, spiral finger-ring, Mound 20, 1895.

Bone:—B 160, polishing-bone (metatarsus of ox), Mound 48, 1894; B 237, portion of humerus of ox with six small perforations, Mound 59, 1895; B 304, metatarsus of sheep or goat, with perforation across the middle, Mound 3, 1897; B 328, netting-needle, Mound 38, 1898; B 381, tibia of horse with two perforations and a deeply-cut notch, Mound 69, 1905 (figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, 85); B 395, sharpened animal's tibia, Mound 70, 1905 (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, 94).

Baked Clay:—Small ball, partly perforated, Mound 70, in peat, 1905.

Crucible:—C 7, portion of a triangular crucible, Mound 24, 1893.

Glass:—G 24, clear, very pale yellowish-green bead, Mound

80, 1905 (figured in *Proceedings Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, 99, 102).

Flint:—F 43, well-chipped flint knife, Mound 48, 1894; F 58, flint flake, Mound 14, 1898.

Kimmeridge Shale:—K 18, two-thirds of a harness ring, Mound 4, 1897.

Lead:—L 8, net-sinker, Mound 47, 1893.

Antler:—H 5, short, cylindrical piece of antler, Mound 22, 1893; H 167, knife-handle, Mound 56, 1895; H 253, roe-deer antler, Mound 2, 1897; H 299, perhaps a cheek-piece of a horse's bit, Mound 69, 1905 (figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, ii, pl. v, and p. 87); H 304, perforated tine, charred, Mound 70, 1905 (figured *op. cit.*, pl. v, and p. 95); H 313, portion of a weaving-comb, calcined, Mound 70, 1905 (figured *op. cit.*, pl. v, and p. 96).

Pottery:—P 169, ornamental pot, restored, Mound 71, 1905.

Spindlewhorl:—W 172, stone spindlewhorl, Mound 70, 1905 (figured *op. cit.*, p. 101).

Tusk:—T 11, perforated boar's tusk, Mound 55, 1904 (figured *op. cit.*, p. 78).

Animal Bones:—A few animal remains, including a skull of *Bos longifrons*,—about size of our Alderney cow.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

“Maidenhead” spoon of pewter, about 1520-30.

Small silver tooth-pick of the beginning of the XIX Century;—in an ivory pocket-case with looking-glass inside, the lid decorated with gold piqué work,—end of the XVIII Century.

Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE.

Thirty-five ceremonial brass staff-heads, or “club-brasses,” which belonged to working-men's clubs, and were carried on the ends of poles; chiefly Somerset. Mostly early part and

middle of the XIX Century; some of them probably late XVIII Century. The following places are represented:— ? Blagdon (N. Som.), Bradninch or Hele, Cannington, Chedzoy, ? Churchstanton, ? Combe St. Nicholas, Combwich, Cul-lompton, Enmore, ? Henton, Kilve, *old* Meare, Nether Stowey (two varieties), North Petherton, *old* Othery or *modern* Ashcott, Pawlett, ? Shapwick, Street, ? Stogursey, Walton, Wemb-don, West Monkton, Woolavington; also a shepherd's crook, Bristol.—Presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD.

Ceremonial brass shepherd's crook, mounted on its original staff; length 3ft. 7ins.; carried by "The Shepherd's Society, Bristol."—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Oak snuff-box made from wood of the "Royal George," (sunk off Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782; recovered Oct., 1839).

Pistol tinder-box; early XVIII Century.

Iron strike-a-light of U-shaped design.

Two clay tobacco-pipes marked **W.H.**, and **A. (H). TAVNTON.**

Two knives in a sheath.

Brass tobacco-box with automatic fittings by means of which tobacco was obtained from the box, a coin firstly having been pushed into the slot. In the earlier part and middle of the XIX Century these boxes were commonly used in public-houses. The following doggerel accompanies this box:—

A halfpenny drop into the till,
Then turn the handle you may fill;
When you have filled, without delay
Shut down the lid or sixpence pay.

Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. Genl. Sec.

An iron pike, at the base of the blade of which nine small barrels are attached which were discharged by three triggers; a revolving rifle with twelve chambers; and two other weapons.

Invented by Israel A. Lillycrap in the middle of the XIX Century ; he was born at Langport.

Israel Abel Lillycrap was born at Langport in 1813, where his father carried on business as an ironmonger. He was educated at Bridgwater and was apprenticed to a gunsmith, afterwards carrying on business for himself at Bridgwater and Spaxton. At the age of eighteen he invented the breech-loading rifle, the first invention of the kind. In 1841 he invented a six-chambered revolver (or pistol), also an infernal machine, pistol-rifle, cannon with rising bearings to enable elevation at the middle instead of the mouth, bomb-proof battery (from which sprang the ironclads), and the pike with nine barrels which was intended to be used in charging an enemy. In 1861, Lillycrap invented the revolving-rifle with twelve chambers. His offensive weapons were never adopted by any army, being too heavy for warfare. They served, however, among many similar inventions, as models and suggestions for improvements and further developments in the successive changes and constantly-occurring minute alterations which have brought our weapons to such perfection at the present day.

On his first arrival in Paris with some of his inventions in his possession, Lillycrap was apprehended as a spy and consequently kept as a state prisoner for six months. He was visited by a prince of the Orleans family, and at one time drove with him daily. Lillycrap was offered the command of a fort by the French Government, but he refused, thinking he could do better.

In later years he invented a flushing machine, the model of which he gave to Mr. Richmond, a late Surveyor of Taunton. He also made a beginning in constructing the model of a lifeboat with air-tight chambers.

Lillycrap died on March 1st, 1905, at Creech St. Michael, aged 92 years.

Deposited by Mrs. TURNER, Creech St. Michael.

Man-trap from Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton.—Presented by Mr. A. J. VICKERY.

Snuffers of steel, long and narrow, with flat box and slender recurved handles : XVII Century.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Iron axe-hammer (probably XVIII Century), found, a few years ago, in making alterations to an old cottage at Blagdon, near Taunton.—*Purchased.*

Ornamental leather powder flask.—Presented by Mr. W. E. HARTLAND.

Club-brass (? Castle Cary district).—*Purchased.*

Four glass shades with ebonized bases.—Presented by Mrs. R. G. BADCOCK.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Ornamental delft bowl, Bristol, XVIII Century.

Two decorated delft plates, Bristol, XVIII Century.

Two delft plates; the larger Bristol or Liverpool; the smaller Bristol or Wincanton.

Three decorated delft plates, two decorated with peacocks, the other with a cock. Made at the small factory founded by Nathaniel Ireson at Wincanton, Somerset, *circa* 1737-60.

Deposited by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Delft plate, diam. 13ins., with floral decoration in blue, pale green, yellow and light red; probably Bristol.—*Purchased.*

Earthenware pipkin, partly covered with a yellow glaze; XVI Century. Found in London.

Long and narrow earthenware jar with pointed base, height 14ins.; mediæval. Found on the coast in the neighbourhood of Spithead.

Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Base of a glazed earthenware candlestick and the socket of another; late XVII Century. Found at the Municipal Buildings, Taunton, in 1889, when Corporation Street was being made.—Presented by Mr. J. H. WOOLSTON SMITH.

IV. ELTON WARE.

Forty-four pieces of the "Elton Metallic and Lustre Ware."—Presented by Sir EDMUND H. ELTON, Bart., Clevedon Court. 1906.

The manufacture of "Elton Ware" is carried on by Sir Edmund Harry Elton, Bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset, who is his own designer, and works regularly as finisher and general hand in the pottery near the house. It was started by him in 1880, without previous knowledge of ceramics, and the present ware is the result of original experiment. The specimens vary greatly from one another in form, colour, decoration and general art treatment. They are not

reproduced, and possess peculiarities easily recognized, which confer a distinct character that has attracted considerable appreciative attention in the art world, resulting in the bestowal of sixteen medals, viz., twelve Gold, three Silver, and one Bronze. They include eight Gold Medals obtained at International Exhibitions, viz., Tasmania, 1891; Jamaica, 1891; Antwerp, 1894; California, 1894; Atlanta, 1895; Brussels, 1897; St. Louis, 1904; Milan, 1906; also one Silver at Edinburgh, 1890; one Silver at Liège, 1905; and one Bronze at Paris, 1900. Needless to say, therefore, that Sir Edmund has made a remarkable reputation in the world of applied art. His kiln, slip kiln, pottery arrangements, wheel and studio, were all more or less constructed from his own designs, and no professional potter has been employed on the premises. It would take considerable time and space to give even an outline of the processes by which these admirable results are obtained, but there is no doubt of Sir Edmund Elton having become a most proficient and highly-skilled craftsman in this particular branch of art. It is interesting to record that since 1902 Sir Edmund has made a new departure in ceramics, and has developed a fresh process which ceramic experts have pronounced unique. The chief product of this process is termed "Fiery Platinum Crackle," but plain Gold and Platinum crackles are also made.

V. NUMISMATICS, AND PLATE.

Silver chalice inscribed **CHURCH TAUNTON 1660**, with hall-mark for 1613-4; and a silver paten of the end of the XVII Century; both belonging to St. Paul's Church, Churchstanton, on the borders of Devon and Somerset.—Deposited on loan by the Rector and Churchwardens.

Collection of 190 pieces of Pewter, dating from the late XIV Century to the middle of the XIX Century, and consisting of Communion Plate (chalices, flagons and patens), Spoons, Measures of various forms, Tappit Hens, Scotch Measures, Tankards, Bowls, Water Jugs, Candlesticks, Dishes and Plates. All collected between Barnstaple and Bristol. (*It is probable that a catalogue of this collection will be printed*).—Deposited on loan by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Die of the Seal belonging to the Constables of the Borough of Taunton.—Deposited in Taunton Castle for safe custody.

Eight silver *siliquae*, Roman, dating from A.D. 355 to A.D. 388. They form part of a hoard of about 150 found in July,

1748, in the parish of North Curry, probably at Lillesdon; and consist of six coins of Julianus II, 355-63; one of Valens, 364-378; and one of Magnus Maximus, 383-8.

Eight *base denarii* ("3rd brass" coins), Roman, found at North Curry during the incumbency of the Rev. John Woodforde, 1746-60. They consist of the following:—1 of Gallienus, 254-268; 1 of Salonina, wife of Gallienus; 3 of Victorinus, 265-7; 1, Victorinus (?); 1, Claudius Gothicus (?), 268-70; 1 of Quintillus, 270.

(*The above sixteen coins are described in detail in this vol., pt. ii, pp. 135*).

Presented by Miss MARY WOODFORDE, Stoke St. Mary.

Two Pound piece of George II. *Obv.*—**GEORGIVS II DEI GRATIA**. Laureated head to l. *Rev.*—**M.B.F. ET H. REX F.D.B. ET L.D.S.R.I.A.T. ET E. 1738**. Arms in an ornamented shield, quarterly; first, England impaling Scotland; second, France; third, Ireland; fourth, the electoral dominions.—Presented by Mr. W. B. WINCKWORTH.

Thirteen "3rd brass" Roman coins (*base denarii* and *nummi centenionales*), stated by a workman to have been found by him on Cadbury Camp, S. Somerset. They consist of the following:—Claudius Gothicus (1), 268-270; Tetricus junior (1), 267-273; Constantine I (4), 306-337; Crispus (2), 317-326; and Constantine II (5), 317-337.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. W. FARRER, Wincanton.

Three brass counters (two being of a similar type), probably struck at Nuremberg in imitation of German coins. Late XV or early XVI Century; the legends are a jumble of letters not meaning anything. These pieces, says Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., are commonly found on the sites of old ecclesiastical houses. Found, with two others, about five feet below the surface in Messrs. Hawkes's yard (ironmongers), East Street, Taunton, Nov. 1906.—*Purchased*.

Third brass Roman coin of Constantius II, A.D. 337-361. *Obv.*—**FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C.** Laureated head to r.

Rev.—**PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.** Gateway surmounted by two globes with a star between; mint-mark (S) TRU—Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

Eight silver coins as follows:—Half-crown, Charles II, 1677; Groat, Charles II, 1684; Threepenny, Charles II, 1679; Sixpence, George II, 1758; Bank token, 1/6, George III, 1813; Shilling, George IV, 1829; one rupee, India, 1880; piece of Chinese currency.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. BARRETT.

Half-groat of Edward IV, found on Manor House Farm, Chilcompton.—Presented by Mr. J. H. REED, Bristol.

Farthing token of James I, found in digging in a garden at Wiveliscombe. *Obv.*—**IACO. D.G. MAG. BRIT.** *Rev.*—**FRA. ET HIB. REX.**—Presented by Mr. F. W. HILL, Wiveliscombe.

XVII Century trade token, Shepton Mallet, 1652 (*Boync*, 1858, 166; *Bidgood*, 213); another, Frome, 1670 (*Boync*, 98; *Bidgood*, 132).—Presented by Mr. G. CLARK.

Late XVIII Century token with coach-and-four on the reverse (? Bath).—Presented by Mrs. R. G. BADCOCK.

Medal of William, Duke of Cumberland, commemorating the Battle of Culloden, 1746; medal of Wm. Pitt (somewhat defaced); token, inscribed on *obs.* **MARQUIS WELLINGTON · 1813**; mail-coach halfpenny; sovereign and half-sovereign weights, Royal mint, 1821.—Presented by Miss C. M. BOWEN.

Jubilee medalet of the C.M. Society, 1848 (in lead).—Presented by Mr. F. Y. VICKERY.

Five and 10-cent. pieces of Ceylon, Queen Victoria, 1892 and 1900; 10 cents, Ceylon, Edward VII, 1902.—Presented by Mr. H. B. T. BOUCHER.

VI.

MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

A Manuscript of the early XV Century, containing (in Latin) Book of Hours, with much additional matter. The

two last lines read (in translation): "Pray for the soul of sister Alice Bramthawyt, who gave to us (or you, *nobis* or *vobis*) this book." Traditionally stated to have belonged to Muchelney Abbey.—Presented by Mrs. STRONG, The Lynch, Somerton.

Engraving of James Scot, Duke of Monmouth; from the original of Riley in the Collection of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch: drawn by Wm. Hilton, R.A., and engraved by W. T. Fry: Lond., 1819, Lackington & Co.—Presented by the Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL.

Life-size plaster bust of Robert Blake, on a pedestal of polished conglomerate. A very old label on the back bears the following inscription:—

"Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea.
Born 1599; died 1657.
O! ever faithful, vigilant, and brave,
Thou bold assertor of Britannia's fame,
Unconquerable Blake."

Robert Blake, of a family formerly of Bishop's Lydeard and afterwards merchants of Bridgwater, was born at Bridgwater in August, 1599. Locally he was known as the "defender of Taunton Castle." He died on board his ship, *The George*, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, 7th August, 1657, and was originally buried in a vault in King Henry VII's chapel in Westminster Abbey. No undoubted portrait of Blake is known to exist.—*Purchased.*

Lithographic view of the Parade, Taunton, by E. Turle, 1829.

Engraving of Thomas Woodforde, grandfather of the donor; engraved by Edward Train, from a picture by G. Sharples, *circa* 1825.

Thomas Woodforde was the second son of the Rev. John Woodforde, Vicar of North Curry from 1746 until his death in 1760. Thomas was born in 1740, probably at Epsom, when John, his father, was curate to *his* father, the Rev. Heighs Woodforde. Thomas died at the age of 86, in 1826, at 17, The Crescent, Taunton. He was a well-known Taunton banker and surgeon.

Photograph of an oil-painting of Thomas Woodforde, *circa* 1766.

Printed account of Thomas Woodforde when he was in his eighty-sixth year.

Presented by Miss MARY WOODFORDE, Stoke St. Mary.

Coloured lithograph (by Day & Son ; Edmund Walker, *lith.*) of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry. In the centre Colonel Wm. Miles, M.P. (afterwards Sir Wm. Miles, Bart.), who commanded the N.S.Y.C. for twenty-four years.

Lithograph, 1844, of Colonel C. Kemeys-Tynte, who commanded the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry. Uniform, blue, scarlet facings, gold lace. From an oil painting at Halswell House, Somerset.

Engraving of Sir William Miles, Bart., from a painting by R. Grant, R.A. Engraved by H. Cousins ; published by H. Graves & Co., 1862.

Sir Wm. Miles was born on May 18th, 1797, and died at Leigh Court, near Bristol, 17th June, 1878. He was M.P. for East Somerset, 1834-65, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for 35 years. Commanded the N.S.Y.C. for 24 years ; one of the original members of the Royal Agricultural Society (President, 1855) ; Vice-President of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, 1832, and President in 1854.

R. Neville-Grenville ; litho-transfer portrait by G. R. Bluck, Lond., 1869. He was the son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Geo. Neville-Grenville, Rector of Hawarden and Dean of Windsor, and Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Lady Charlotte, 2nd daughter of the 3rd Earl of Dartmouth.

Ralph Neville-Grenville was born at Hawarden, 27th Feb., 1817 ; married, 1845, Julia, daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. Went to Eton, 1830, to the house of the Rev. Jas. Chapman (afterwards Bishop of Columbo) ; to Magdalene Coll., Cambridge, Oct., 1834 ; graduated M.A., *tanquam nobilis*, 1837. * Elected June, 1841, M.P. for Windsor ; re-elected, March, 1845, on appointment to a Lordship of the Treasury by Sir Robert Peel. Elected, 1865, M.P. for E. Somerset ; 1868, for Mid-Somerset ; and 1874, for the same ; retired in 1878 from ill-health, and was succeeded by Stephen Gore-Langton, who became afterwards Earl Temple. Lieut.. W. Som. Yeomanry, 1833 ; retired, Lt.-Colonel, 1872. J.P. and D.L., Som. ; High Sheriff, 1862. Died Aug., 1886, and was buried at Butleigh. He assumed the additional name of Grenville on succeeding at the death of his father in 1854 to the Butleigh property, which was left to his father by his cousin James, Lord Glastonbury.

Large framed portrait of Sir Geo. Williams, 1821-1905. Founder of the Young Men's Christian Association. Born at Ashway Farm, near Dulverton.

Reproduction of a large outline drawing of St. Mary's Church, Taunton ; published in 1806 by A. P. Moore, London.

Indenture for Parish Apprentice, Lydeard St. Lawrence, 1745.

Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. Genl. Sec.

Photograph of Wilson Fox, Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria from 1882 till his death. He was born at Wellington, Som., 2nd Nov., 1831; died 3rd May, 1887, at Preston, Lancs., and buried, 6th May, at Taunton. His bust stands in the Shire Hall, Taunton.—Deposited by his brother, Mr. C. H. FOX.

Valentine cut out from one sheet of paper and embellished with paint and written mottoes, etc.; sent to Betty More (afterwards Mrs. Woodman), Taunton, *circa* 1805.—Bequeathed by Mr. JOHN HURDLEY, whose wife was a niece of Mrs. Woodman.

Twelve engravings and coloured prints illustrating Ladies' Costume from 1760 to 1888.—Presented by Miss LAURA BADCOCK.

Two coloured drawings copied by Percy Sprankling from two plates of Ladies' Costume, 1825 and 1831, belonging to Miss L. Badcock.—Presented by Mr. ERNEST SPRANKLING.

Framed autotype print of Shepton Mallet Church, taken in August, 1882, by the donor.—Presented by Dr. F. J. ALLEN.

Photographs of two silver Chalices in the Parish Church, Barnstaple.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Photograph of Mere Church in the severe thunderstorm on May 13th, 1906, when the rainfall during the afternoon and evening was 1.55ins. The lightning entered the ground 56 yards to the s.w. of the church tower.—Presented by the Rev. J. A. LLOYD, F.S.A., Mere.

Four photographs of Stavordale Priory, near Wincanton, showing alterations made by the donor in 1905-6.—Presented by Mr. F. G. SAGE.

Original plan of the Withypool Common Stone Circle, made in 1906.—Deposited by the Curator, Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Playbill, Taunton Theatre, Edmund Kean, July 24th, 1828.—
Presented by Mr. CLEMENT SMITH.

Circular of the Devon and Exeter Bank, dated Jan. 1st, 1839.—Presented by Mr. A. D. MACLACHLAN.

“An Act touching Marriages and the Registring thereof, and also touching Births and Burials. Wed., 24th Aug., 1653. Ordered by the Parliament that this Act be forthwith printed and published. Hen. Scobell, Clerk of the Parliament, London.” Found in an old oak chest belonging to Trull Church.—Deposited by the Rev. J. H. SOUTHAM.

Small pocket Almanack, 1788, leather bound, measuring 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.—Presented by Mr. F. Y. VICKERY.

“Ruth’s Recompence; or, a Commentarie upon the Booke of Ruth.” By Richard Bernard, “Preacher of God’s Word at Batcombe in Sommerset-shire,” 1628, small 4to. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, iv, pp. 386-7).

Facsimile of the Warrant signed for the Execution of Charles I.

Engraving entitled “Remarkable Incident of Col. Kirk’s Cruelty and Villany.”

Presented by Mr. F. MARKS, Taunton.

Four pages of Somerton tything Accounts, 1690-1707; Obligation to pay £12 on Shrove Tuesday, 1635,—Somerton; Lease relating to land at East Coker, 1683; two Final Concords, 1664, relating to Somerton and neighbourhood.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE.

Two Indentures relating to the Portreeves of Taunton, 1748; document relating to the Yea family of Brompton Ralph, 1758.—Presented by Mr. J. S. CHANNER.

VII. NATURAL HISTORY.**(1). ANIMALS, ETC.**

A well-developed and well-shaped pair of antlers of a red-deer found in Elworthy Wood (West Somerset), and killed below Perry, August 7th, 1905.

A deformed antler of a red-deer (the other antler being broken off), found in Lilly Coomb and killed in Lord Lovelace's Plantation, August 7th, 1903.

Presented by Mr. R. A. SANDERS, Master of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds.

(2). ROCKS, MINERALS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Piece of Forest Marble with fossilized wood attached to one surface. Obtained in sinking a well at Closworth, near Yeovil.—Presented by Mr. E. C. TREPPLIN, F.S.A.

Two specimens of Alabaster (New Red Sandstone) from the cliffs at Watchet, 1901.—Presented by the Curator.

Small collection of ores from the Hampden Copper Mines, near Cloncurry, N. Queensland; collected by the late Mr. Jas. E. Easton, son of the donor.—Presented by Mr. JOHN EASTON.

Six samples of Aluminous Minerals, consisting of Bauxites, Gibbsite, Alunite and China Clay, from various parts of the world.—Presented by Messrs. SPENCE & SONS, Alum Works, Manchester.

VIII. WALTER COLLECTION.

All added to the Collection by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.

(1). RELICS FROM HAM HILL, S. SOMERSET.

The following objects from the supposed site of a Roman villa near Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill, found by the donor:—
Butt-end of a stone axe from the earthworks on the E. side;
a quantity of fragments of pottery of the Roman period, tiles,

etc., from the w. side; pottery (Roman) from the s.e. corner of "The Warren;" flat, circular piece of Ham stone with central perforation.—(*Presented*). *For further particulars, see pt. ii of this vol., p. 160.*

Baked clay fusiform sling-bullet found at "Ham Turn," Sept., 1906.—(*Presented*).

Fragments of pottery, Romano-British and Norman, including portion of a Samian bowl originally 4·3ins. in diam., found by Mr. Walter at Bedmore Barn, April, 1906.—(*Presented*).

Round clear glass bead, found 5ft. below the surface at "Ham Turn," Sept., 1906.—(*Deposited*).

Third brass coin of Valens, A.D. 364-378, from the s.e. corner of "The Warren," Bedmore Barn.—(*Deposited*).

(2). MISCELLANEOUS.

The following objects found by the donor on the site of the XIII Century Manor House at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, known as Beauchamp Castle:—Fragments of glazed ridge-tiling; portion of a stone adze with curved cutting-edge; fragments of stone tiling with holes for nails; portion of a knife, with bone handle incised with cross-hatched lines; and several miscellaneous relics.—(*Presented*). *For further particulars see part ii of this vol., p. 162.*

Crewkerne XVII Century trade token (*Boyne*, 1858, 82; *Bidgood*, 114), found on the site of the Beauchamp Manor House.—(*Deposited*).

Ceremonial "club-brass," Ilchester.—(*Presented*).

Two bottle-gourds brought from West Africa by Corpl. W. Old, of Chiselborough.—(*Presented*).

Two sea-leopard (?) tusks brought from Australia by Wm. Ashford, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.—(*Presented*).

Rules of Ham Hill Cricket Club, 1832.—(*Presented*).

Printed paper relating to "J. Edney, farrier, or P.V.A. Wincanton."—(*Presented*).

Specimen plate of "Siderographia,"—hardened steel plate engraving by Perkins, Fairman, and Heath.—(*Presented*).

Brass tablet, 12ins. by 9ins., inscribed as follows:—"To the lasting memory of Walter Winter Walter, surgeon, a native of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, in this County, whose gift of 'The Walter Collection,' in 1902, greatly enriched this Museum. A man of varied attainments and untiring energy, an ardent antiquary, able musician, naturalist, artist, adept at many sports, who as a citizen rendered valuable service to both Church and State, 1825-1904."—(*Presented*).

Additions to the Library

From January 1st to December 31st, 1906.

DONATIONS.

About 2,000 volumes by Somersetshire authors, or relating to the county, or printed in the county.—Presented by the collector, Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. Genl. Sec., Taunton. (These volumes have already been placed in new book-cases made for their reception, but the books have not yet been catalogued. *See Annual Report, ante.*)

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 1338-1350, 5 vols.—Presented by H.M. Public Record Office.

The *Index Library* (British Record Society), pts. 102-105, including portions of the following: (1) Devon Wills; (2) Huntingdon Wills; (3) Leicestershire Marriage Licences; (4) Lincoln Wills; (5) Gloucester Inquis. P.M., vol. v; (6) Wilts Inquis. P.M., vol. II; (7) London Inquis. P.M., vol. III; (8) Gloucester Wills, vol. II; (9) Worcester Wills, vol. II: *Butleigh Court Revel, 1906.*—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, vols. XXIII (1891) to XXXVII (1905); *The Devonshire Domesday*, pts. 5, 8 and 9; Dr. G. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis*; The Rev. C. W. Boase's *Registrum Collegii Exoniensis* (2 vols.)—Presented by the Rev. D. P. ALFORD, Taunton.

Archæologia, vol. LIX, part 2.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Wedmore Chronicle, vol. II; *Journals of the Hon. Wm.*

Hervey, 1755-1814 ; *Suffolk in 1674, being the Hearth Tax Returns* ; *The Parish Registers of* (1) *Denham*, 1539-1850, (2) *Horringer*, 1558-1850, (3) *Rushbrook*, 1567-1850, (4) *Little Saxham*, 1559-1850, (5) *West Stow*, 1558-1850, and *Wordwell*, 1580-1850.—Presented by the Editor, the Rev. S. H. A. HERVEY, Bury St. Edmunds.

A Manual of Costume as illustrated by Monumental Brasses.—Presented by the Author, Mr. H. DRUITT.

Register of the Archdeacon of Taunton's Visitation for 1623 (MS.).—Presented by Mr. W. A. UPHAM, Torquay (*per his Solicitor, Mr. J. S. Channer*).

Poems attempted on various Occasions by Wm. Brimble, of Twerton.—Presented by Lt.-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A.

The Western Flying Post, in 2 vols., 1790-1800 ; *Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club*, vols. II and III.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE (for general library).

The Rebels in the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion (1883).—Presented by the Author, Mr. W. BOWLES BARRETT, F.L.S.

Dorsetshire Gaol and the Monmouth Rebellion (1904).—Presented by the Author, the Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, by himself.—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS, Taunton.

The Honey Bee (2nd edition) ; *British Bee-Keeper's Guide Book*.—Presented by the Author, Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S.

History of Horsington.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. Preb. W. E. DANIEL.

The following *Acts of Parliament*, (1) for draining King's Sedgmoor, 1791, (2) for enclosing the Forest of Neroche, 1830, (3) for enclosing lands in Somerton and Compton Dundon, 1797 ; Articles of a Friendly Society held at the Three-Old-Castles Inn, Keinton-Manfield, 1796.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE, Somerton.

Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, vol. XX ; *67th Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records* ; *Report of Medical Inspectors, Local Government Board, relat-*

ing to Langport.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES, Hon. Genl. Sec.

Entomological Diary of the late Walter Winter Walter, 1879-1887; *Regulations, Poor Law Commissioner, England and Wales*, 1835; "Terrier" relating to Stoke-under-Ham, circa 1823 (MS.); *The Ham Hill Bowl* (reprinted from the "Reliquary").—Presented by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

Surnames.—Presented by the Authoress, Miss M. MEADE-KING.

Lecture on Masonry.—Presented by the Author, Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A.

Castle Cary Visitor, 1905.—Presented by Mr. W. MACMILLAN. *Proceedings, Bath Branch of the Som. Arch. Society*, 1905.

Report on the Exploration on Little Down Field, Lansdown, 1905.

Somerset Plant Notes for 1905; *Note on Kæleria* (Somerset, etc.).—Presented by the Author, the Rev. E. S. MARSHALL.

Index, vol. III, *The Ancestor*.—Presented by Mr. JOHN GRANT.

Census Returns for 1831.—Deposited by the Somerset County Council.

On an Inscribed Stone at Orchard Wyndham, called "Old Mother Shipton's Tomb," by Wm. George.—Presented by Mr. C. H. SAMSON.

Three Memoirs of the *Geological Survey*, by Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, F.G.S., on the Geology of (1) Exeter, (2) Torquay, (3) Kingsbridge and Salcombe.—Presented by the Geological Survey.

Re-opening of Shepton Mallet Church, August 3rd, 1906.—Presented by Dr. F. J. ALLEN.

The Flora of Cyprus.—Presented by the Author, Mr. H. S. THOMPSON, F.L.S.

Hunt's Directory for Exeter, Bristol, Taunton, Bridgwater, etc., 1848.—Presented by Mr. CLEMENT SMITH.

The Downside Review, new series, vol. VI, pts. 1, 2.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

Transactions of the Leicester Lit. and Phil. Society, vol. X, pts. 1 and 2.

Reports, Somerset County Cricket Club, 1904-1905.—Presented by Mr. ALEX. HAMMETT.

Cold Spring Harbor Monographs, no. 6.—Presented by the Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sciences.

Studies in Moro History, Law and Religion, vol. IV, pt. 1 ; *The Nabaloi Dialect, and the Bataks of Palawan*, vol. II, pts. 2 and 3.—Ethnol. Survey Publications, Manila.

The following Reports :—Colchester Museum, 1906 ; Bristol Museum, etc., 1903-4, 1905 and 1906 ; Bristol Libraries, 1905-6.

Index to Archæological Papers published in 1904.

The Times, 1906.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

The Somerset County Gazette, 1906.—Presented by the Proprietors.

The Somerset County Herald, 1906.—Presented by the Proprietors.

The West Somerset Free Press, 1906.—Presented by the Proprietors.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

British Association—*Report*, 1905 ; *Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee*, 1905 and 1906.

British Museum (Natural History)—*Catalogue of the Fossil Plants of the Glossopteris Flora in the Brit. Mus.*, by E. A. Newell Arber, F.G.S. ; *Descriptive Catalogue of the Tertiary Vertebrata of the Fayûm, Egypt, in the Brit. Mus.*, by Dr. C. W. Andrews.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. LXII, pt. 4 ; vol. LXIII, pts. 1, 2.

- British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. XII, pts. 1, 2, 3 ; *List of Associates*, June, 1906.
- Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (part exchange)—*Journal*, vol. XXXV, pt. 2 ; vol. XXXVI, pt. 1 ; *Man*, for 1906.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vols. I to XII (1852-1878) ; vol. XXXIX, 1904-5 ; *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. V.
- Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. XXXV, pt. 4 ; vol. XXXVI, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, vol. XXVI, sect. B, pts. 1-5 ; vol. XXVI, sect. C, pts. 1-9 ; *Transactions*, vol. XXXIII, sect. B, pts. 1, 2 ; *Cunningham Memoirs*, vol. IX ; *On the Flinders Petrie Papyri*, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Mahaffy.
- Royal Dublin Society—*Scientific Proceedings*, vol. XI, pts. 6-12 ; *Economic Proceedings*, vol. I, pts. 7, 8 ; *Scientific Transactions*, vol. IX, pts. 2, 3.
- The British School at Rome—*Papers*, vols. I-III.
- Associated Architectural Societies of Counties in the Midlands—*Reports and Papers*, vol. XXVII, pt. 2, 1904 ; *Index* to vols. XX-XXV, 1905.
- Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. XI, pt. 1.
- Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XXVIII, pts. 1, 2.
- Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, vol. I, 4th series, pt. 2.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, vol. XI, pt. 2 ; *The Chaplains and the Chapel of the University of Cambridge*, by the Rev. H. P. Stokes ; *The Place-Names of Bedfordshire*, by Dr. W. W. Skeat ; *The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, 1610-1*, by J. W. Clark, F.S.A. ; *List of Members*, Oct. 1906.
- Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. VI, pt. 1, 1904-5.
- Cornwall, Royal Institution of—*Journal*, vol. XVI, pt. 3.

- Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. XXVIII.
- Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. XXVI.
- Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. IX, pt. 6 ; vol. X, pt. 1 ; *Feet of Fines for Essex*, pt. 7.
- Essex Field Club—*The Essex Naturalist*, vol. VIII (1894) ; vol. IX, nos. 1-6 ; vol. XI, nos. 13-24 ; vols. XII and XIII ; vol. XIV, pts. 1-6.
- Glastonbury Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, 1904.
- Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. XII, pts. 5-9.
- Kent Archæological Society—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. XXVII.
- Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. LVIII.
- Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. I, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of—*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. II, 3rd ser. ; part 52, 2nd ser. ; *Proceedings*, vol. II, 3rd ser., pp. 165-192, 201-376.
- Northamptonshire Natural History Society—*Journal*, nos. 101-104.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. XII, pt. 1 ; vol. XIV, pt. 3.
- Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. VI, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. XII, pt. 2.
- Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. XIX.
- Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. XLVIII.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds—vol. XIV, pt. 1, *Leeds Grammar School Register* ; vol. XV, pt. 1, *Miscellanea*.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, vol. XXXIV, nos. 104, 105.

Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pts. 72, 73.

Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. XIX, pts. 6-10 ;
List of Members, Feb., 1906.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist, vol. XII, 1906.

The Scottish Historical Review—vols. I-III, 1903-1906 ; vol.
IV, pt. 1.

The Antiquary—vol. II, new series, 1906.

New England Historic Genealogical Society—Register, vol.
LX, nos. 237—240 ; *Proceedings*, Jan. 1906.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.—The following
reprints :—*Cameos* ; *Chinese Architecture* ; *An Inquiry
into the Population of China* ; *The Painting of Human
Bones among the American Aborigines* ; *General View of
the Archæology of the Pueblo Region* ; *Researches on the
frontier of Argentina and Bolivia*, 1901-2 ; *Excavations at
Gournia, Crete* ; *Contributions of American Archæology
to Human History* ; *The Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon* ; *Old
Age* ; *Stature of Man at various Epochs* ; *Flying Fishes and
their Habits* ; *Bees and Flowers* ; *The Evolutionary Signi-
ficance of Species* ; *Egyptian and Arabian Horses* ; *The
Multiple Origin of Horses and Ponies* ; *Some Thibetan
Animals* ; *The House Sparrow* ; *Bird Sanctuaries of New
Zealand* ; *Some Bird Life in British Papua* ; *The evidence
of Evolution* ; *Relation of Wing Surface to Weight*.

United States National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.—*Pro-
ceedings*, vols. XXIX and XXX ; *Bulletin*, nos. 54 and 55 ;
Annual Report (Board of Regents), 1904 ; *Contributions
from the U.S. National Herbarium*, vol. X, pts. 1, 2 ; vol. XI.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington—23rd *Annual
Report*, 1901-2 ; *Bulletin* 29, *Haida Texts and Myths* (J. R.
Swanton) ; *Bulletin* 32, *Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau,
New Mexico* (E. L. Hewett).

Société Archéologique de Bordeaux, tome XXIV, fas. 2 ; tome
XXV, fas. 1, 2.

PURCHASED.

- Harleian Society—*Visitations of Sussex*, 1530 and 1633-4 ;
Visitation of Kent, 1663-1668 ; *The Registers of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden*,—*Christenings*, 1653-1837.
- Early English Text Society—no. 128, *The Mediæval Records of a London City Church*, (St. Mary at Hill), A.D. 1420-1559, pt. 2 ; no. 130, *The English Register of Godstow Nunnery, near Oxford*, circa 1450, pt. 2.
- Palæontographical Society—vol. LX, 1906.
- Ray Society—*Monograph of the British Desmidiaceæ*, vol. II, by W. West ; *The British Freshwater Rhizopoda and Heliozoa*, vol. I, by Jas. Cash.
- Somerset Record Society—vol. XXII, *Pedes Finium, Hen. IV to Hen. VI.*
- The Victoria County History of Somerset*, vol. I.
- The Memorials of Old Somerset* (edited by F. J. Snell).
- Exeter Episcopal Registers*—*The Register of Thomas de Brantyngham, Bishop of Exeter*, 1370-1394, pt. 2, by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph.
- Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, nos. 72-76.
- Bath and Wells Diocesan Kalendar*, 1906.
- The Connoisseur*, vols. XIV-XVI ; Index, vols. I-XII.
- Sir Benjamin Stone's Pictures*, pt. 7 to end.
- Somersetshire Parishes*, by A. L. Humphreys, pts. 7 and 8.
- Feudal Aids*, 1284-1431, vol. IV, Northampton—Somerset.
- Somerset Parish Registers—Marriages*, vol. VII.
- The Folk Songs of Somerset*, 3rd series.
- Roman Coins*, by Cav. Francesco Gnecchi (translated into English by the Rev. A. W. Hands).
- Bath and Bristol and Forty Miles Round*, by M. J. B. Baddeley.
- Minehead, Porlock and Dunster* (Homeland Handbook).
- Handbook of English Antiquities*, by Geo. Clinch.
- Account of the Roman Antiquities in the Museum at Chesters, Northumberland.*

A Supplement of How to Write the History of a Family ; and Pedigree Work ; by W. P. W. Phillimore, B.C.L.

The following Guide Books published by the British Museum (Natural History) :—*Guide to the Gallery of Birds ; Study of Rocks ; Study of Minerals ; Fossil Mammals and Birds ; Fossil Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes ; Mammalia ; Shells and Starfish.*

English Porcelain, and English Earthenware, by A. H. Church, F.R.S. (S.K. Handbooks).

Guide to the Third and Fourth Egyptian Rooms in the British Museum.

Hull Museum Publications, nos. 28-36.

Whitaker's Almanack, 1907.

DONATIONS TOWARDS THE

Taunton Castle Restoration and Deficit fund

SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF VOL. LI OF THE "PROCEEDINGS,"
AND UP TO DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward from Vol. LI of the <i>Proceedings</i> (pt. i, p. 105)	434	7	0
Adams, E. Cay	0	10	6
Badcock, Daniel (2nd donation)	2	2	0
Broadmead, W. B. (2nd donation)	5	5	0
Corner, Henry	1	1	0
"A Friend" (2nd donation)	0	10	6
Hudson, Rev. C. H. Bickerton	1	1	0
Marshall, Mrs. (<i>now</i> Mrs. Hartley Maud)	0	10	6
Taylor, Rev. C. S., F.S.A.	0	10	6
Wickham, Rev. J. D. C.	1	1	0
Winwood, Rev. H. H. (2nd donation)	1	0	0
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PART II.

PAPERS.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1906.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Cleve Abbey.

BY THE REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Cistercians or White Monks, sometimes also called Bernardines, came to England *circa* 1128, having been introduced here by Wm. de Giffard, Bishop of Winchester (1107-1129), who in that year founded the abbey of Waverley, in Surrey, the first Cistercian house founded in England.

They spread very rapidly, all their houses were abbeys, and all were dedicated to the B.V.M.

They were intended to live a life of simplicity, and their churches were not to be very ornate. When in 1193 the monasteries were ordered to contribute to King Richard's ransom, the Cistercians, Gilbertines and Premonstratensians,

who were supposed to possess no plate, were called upon to surrender their wool crop for that year.¹

Here we see in what their wealth consisted: they were farmers, and kept large flocks of sheep, and were, in fact, the principal wool producers in the country.²

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries there were seventy-five Cistercian abbeys in England, thirty-six of these being among the greater houses, and in addition there were twenty-six Cistercian nunneries. Cleve Abbey was the only house of this order in Somerset, and was one of the lesser monasteries: in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (26 H. VIII) its annual value is given as £155 9s. 5½d.

The most frequent form in which the name of this abbey occurs in the documents is Clyve (Latin *Clyva*), then Clive (Latin *Cliva*), Cleve is rare, Clyffe and Cliffe are not infrequent, especially in later documents.

The origin of the name is Cliff, used in the sense of declivity, or steep hill, as is pointed out by Professor Skeat in his "Place Names of Bedfordshire."³

A name of similar origin in Somerset is Clevedon, which, however, has hitherto escaped being spelt Cleevedon.

Cleve Abbey was founded between 1186 and 1191, by William de Romara, grandson of William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln. As many mistakes have been made by previous writers about the three persons of this name, we think it best at the outset to print the short pedigree given in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, i, 19, where the case of the Earldom of Lincoln is learnedly discussed.

1. "England under the Normans and Angevins," by H. W. C. Davis, p. 319.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 349.

3. Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. xlii, p. 8.

William de Romara I
 created E. of Lincoln in 1141
 founded Revesby Abbey, co. Linc. *circa* 1143
 died before 1168 (Pipe Roll 14 Henry II)
 = Hawise, d. of Richard de Redvers, lord of Tiverton,
 Devon.

William de Romara II
 died 1151 *ante patrem*
 (Chronicon Rob. Montensis)
 = Agnes, 4th d. of Stephen, E. of Albemarle

William de Romara III
 1172 gave a charter of confirmation to Revesby
 Abbey.
 1197-8 was with the King in Normandy
 (Dugdale from Pipe Roll 9 Ric. I)
 founder of Cleve Abbey
 was deceased 10 Ric. I (1198)⁴

He married 1. Alicia
 2. Philippa⁵ d. of John, Comte d'Alencon
 but died without children.

NOTE. The author of this pedigree points out that the
 assertion in the charter (Dugdale v, 734, No. 11) that the
 founder's mother was Lucy, countess of Lincoln, is an error.

Some years before the founding of Cleve Abbey William de
 Romara III granted the advowson of the church of Clive
 (Old Cleve) to Reginald, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1174-
 1192) to be held as a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells:
 there was at first a dispute as to this prebend, but eventually
 an agreement was come to between William, Abbot of Bec in
 Normandy, and Bishop Savaric (1192-1206), by which it was
 arranged that the church of Clive should be held by the abbot

4. In October, 1198, Feltham, co. Midd. *de feodo Willelmi de Romara* was
 an escheat in the hands of the king (Rot. Cur. Regis, 8vo, 1835, i, 214).

5. Not Philippa, d. of Hubert de Burgh, E. of Kent, as asserted by Collin-
 son, iii, 511.

as a prebend, that he should not be bound to residence, but should pay a vicar four marcs a year.⁶ This church being in existence long before Cleve Abbey was founded, is the reason why it is called Old Cleve. Usually called Cliva, it is named Oldeclyve in 1387 in a document in which the vicarage is presented by the king to John Halleyne by reason of the temporalities of the alien abbey of Bec being in his hands on account of the war with France.⁷

The abbey of Bec soon found it best to farm out its distant property, and we find a confirmation by Archbishop Hubert (1193-1207) of a deed by which Cleve Church (*i.e.* Old Cleve) is let by the chapter of Bec to the abbey of Cleve for forty marks a year.⁸

The foundation deed was written in or before 1188.⁹ The founder, by the hand of Hugh, abbot of St. Laurence, Revesby, founded the abbey and gave to it all his land of Clyve.

The buildings of the abbey seem actually to have been begun on June 24, 1198.¹⁰ The first abbot was Ralph, who with twelve of his brethren from Revesby (the proper number for a new community) came from Lincolnshire and took possession of the property.¹¹

LIST OF BENEFACTORS.

The founder gave all his land in Clyve : this included Old Cleve with its hamlets of London or Lindon, Bilbroke, Washford, Hungerford, Goldencote, Rodewater, Leigh and Bingham.

Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, chamberlain to King John, who is immortalized by Shakspeare as having befriended Arthur of Brittany, gave the church of East Camel and land in

6. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 294.

7. Pat. Roll, Ric. II, 1385-89, p. 370.

8. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 294.

9. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 22.

10. Cotton MS. Faustina, B. vii, fo. 36.

11. Cotton MS. Tib. E. viii, fo. 208.

Rugeham;¹² he also gave a freehold in Clyve¹³ and the manors of Poughill and Treglaston in Cornwall.¹⁴ Poughill is a parish close to Bude, and Treglaston borders on Otterham,¹⁵ a parish in Cornwall, thirteen miles w.n.w. from Launceston and six miles n.e. from Camelford. It is marked on the ordnance map.

This gift was confirmed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.

Reginald de Mohun gave all his land in Slaworth, which is identified with Sloworthy or Slowly, in Luxborough, and also his land in Stortmanforde.¹⁶

Henry III gave the manor of Braunton, which is about six miles from Barnstaple, in Devon.¹⁷ The king made this grant in the thirteenth year of his coronation (Rot. Hund. Devon, 3 Ed. i, p. 65). Lysons in his *Devon* (p. 64) makes the amusing blunder that he gave it "on the day of his coronation."

William de Berkerolles gave a messuage and lands in Bere and Clive: the license is dated Jan. 4, 1292.¹⁸ The arms of Berkerolles, *a chevron between three crescents*, are found on tiles unearthed at Cleve Abbey.¹⁹

Gilbert de Wolavinton gave lands in Fernacre, Crandon in Baudrip and Stanbrok, license dated June 17, 1299.²⁰ He was rector of Huntspil,²¹ and was buried at Cleve Abbey.

Gilbert was evidently a great benefactor, for in 1297, the

12. Probably Rougham in Norfolk, in which county Hubert had large possessions: see Blomefield's "Norfolk" (index).

13. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 24.

14. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 25.

15. Close Roll, Hen. III, 1227-1231, p. 513.

16. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 27, 28. The latter is called *Schortmanesford* in *Calendar of Inquisitions*, ii, Ed. I, Nos. 306, 593. See also V. C. H., Somerset, i, 505.

17. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 29.

18. Pat. Roll, Ed. I, 1281-92, p. 466, and Rawlinson MS. B. 413, fo. 32 (Bodleian Library). Inq. ad. q. d. part i, p. 30.

19. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, xxxv, ii, 90 [No. 21].

20. Pat. Roll, Ed. I, 1292-1301, p. 422.

21. Papal Letters, vol. v, pp. 278-80.

abbot and convent bind themselves to add in memory of the said Gilbert two to their number of twenty-six monks, and to pay to their monk porter yearly on the octave of Easter 60s. to buy cloth for the cowls of fifteen monks. He had built a chapel (dedicated to St. Mary) in the churchyard of Wollavyngton, in which two secular priests were to be sustained by the abbey.²²

The late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott read a paper on Cleve Abbey on January 31, 1876, before the "Royal Institute of British Architects," of which our library possesses a copy. The paper contains a very interesting account of the buildings of the abbey and a fine plan, but it is a disadvantage when dealing with historical facts to have too fertile an imagination. Mr. Walcott writes (p. 111):

"I found some letters of this date (1298) on tiles, and being grouped they formed the inscription

H(ic) C(onditur) GI(l)B(ertus) D(e)
W(O)LAUYNTON(N) M(iles)

moreover, one tile of far larger size than the rest represents a knight charging in the tourney, possibly the friend of Cleeve."

Unfortunately, as we have just pointed out, Gilbert de Wolavyngton was not a *knight* but a *priest*.

If we found the letter M and had to "group" it we should think that it might form one letter of (do) M(inus), or possibly stand, as is not uncommon, for *mille*.

The abbey owned "Rectoria Insul' de Londa" (the rectory of Lundy Island).

In 1534 it was worth 10s.²³ and in the list of the abbey property at the dissolution it is entered as:

Lunda—Firm' decim' (farm of the tithes) 10s. 0d.²⁴

22. See a long document in Calendar of Papal Registers. Papal Letters, v. pp. 278-80. It is dated 17 Kal. May, 1400. This important document is printed at length, see page 19.

23. Valor Eccles., i, 218.

24. Dugdale, v, 734.

William de Pundestoke gave land in Poundstock, Cornwall.²⁵ Lysons thinks that this gift consisted of the manor of Woolston, in the parish of Poundstock, and wrongly adds that it was given by Hubert de Burgh.²⁶ The monastery must have parted with this land, as we do not hear of it again: indeed, their Cornish property was not very remunerative, for neither Poughill nor Treglaston are mentioned in the list of lands drawn up at the suppression: and Mr. Walcott prints a document which asserts that there was no profit arising from them.²⁷

1303. Devon—Hundred of Schyrewill.

The abbott of Clyve holds in Wylaworthy two parts of a fee.²⁸

NOTE. Sherwill in the hundred and deanery of that name is about four miles from Barnstaple. There are places called Wooly, S. Wooly, and Wooly Down in the parish of Sherwill.

1428. Devon—Hundred of Shirewyll.

The abbot of Clyve holds the third part of a knight's fee in Walworthy which John Fogh (or Fouk) formerly held there.²⁹

Hugh Pyrou (a member of the family which gave its name to Stoke Pero) gave lands in Woketrouwe [Oaktrow in Cutcome], the license is dated April 6, 20 Ed. III, and 12*d.* of rent in Dunster.³⁰

Henry Osmer of Tregu gave a moiety of the two mills of Great Hurdyn and Treglaster, and a moiety of the waste of Foymore. The confirmation is dated Oct. 24, 1328.³¹ Tregu

25. S. A. S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 25.

26. Lysons' "Cornwall," p. 270.

27. Walcott's "Memorials of Cleve Abbey," p. 39.

28. "Feudal Aids," i, 361.

29. *Ibid*, 497.

30. Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1345-48, p. 67. Rawlinson MS., B. 413, fo. 148, The lands at Oaktrow are mentioned in the second of these references.

31. Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1327-30, p. 325.

and Hurdon and Little Hurdon are to be found on the ordnance map [No. 30] a little to the south of the parish of St. Clether.

Henry Billyng and Robert Curtays Aleyn³² gave land and messuages in Brampton (Braunton, Devon), date June 4, 1329.³³

Hen. III granted two-thirds of the manor of Braunton to the abbey, but he made them pay an annual rent of £18 13s. 4d. This sum is continually appearing in the Patent Rolls as being granted by the king in favour of different persons.³⁴

It is also mentioned in the Close Rolls, as for instance in Close Roll, Ed. III, 1333-37, p. 34, where there is a long account of the descendants of Edmund, Earl of Kent, who once held this annuity.

With regard to the manor of Braunton there is an interesting connection between the abbey of Cleve and the priory of Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire.

Two Patent Rolls of Hen. III, dated 1235 and 1242, mention a grant for life to Margaret Biset of five marks a year of the farm of the king's manor of Braunton by the hand of the abbot of Cleve, and in the latter document at the petition of Margery (*sic*) Biset the king grants to the house of St. Matthew, Maiden Bradley, and the infirm sisters thereof, for ever, five marks out of the farm of Bramton.³⁵ Manser Biset, sewer (*i.e.* the officer who formerly set and removed dishes, tasted them, etc.) to Henry II, founded *circa* 1154, a hospital at Maiden Bradley for poor leprous women under the care of some secular

32. *Sic*, but meant for Robert Curtays, Aleyn, *i.e.*, Aliner, one who lays out things in lines, level places, etc. (N.E.D.)

33. Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1327-30, p. 398.

34. Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1327-30, p. 544.

Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1330-34, pp. 99, 457, 461.

Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1334-38, pp. 109, 468.

Pat. Roll, Ed. III, 1338-40, p. 508. See also Close Rolls, Ed. III, 1349-1354, pp. 531, 594.

35. Pat. Roll. Hen. III, 1232-47, pp. 103, 282.

priests, who were to manage their estates. Hubert, Bishop of Sarum,³⁶ *circa* 1190, changed these seculars into a prior and canons of the order of St. Augustine. The priory was dedicated to the B.V.M., and at the dissolution consisted of eight canons and . . . poor sisters. It still received an annual pension of five marks (£3 6s. 8d.) from Cleve Abbey.³⁷

The Bisset family, who were closely connected with Kidderminster, gave their name to Combe Bissett, a parish in Wiltshire, situated between Salisbury and Blandford.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY BY THE SEA.

One of the most remarkable buildings connected with Cleve Abbey was that celebrated place of pilgrimage, the Chapel of St. Mary by the Sea.

It was situated at first on the shore near Blue Anchor, but was overwhelmed once, if not twice, by the sea and by the fall of the cliff, and then it was built either on the cliff or further inland. The documents which will presently be referred to seem to imply a succession of three chapels.

The first mention of the chapel is in 1320, when the Bishop of Bath and Wells makes a fresh order respecting the vicarage of Clyve (*i.e.* Old Cleve). The vicar is to have besides his manse, all oblations of the church, as well of the chapel of St. Giles, Leigh, with its tithes, the small tithes of Cleve Church and herbage of churchyard. Bec Abbey as rector is to retain all other revenues and privileges, and then it is added :

Cleve Abbey is to receive oblations at Chapel of St. Mary "juxta mare" as it has from its foundation.

The document is dated at Evercreech, Dec. 29, 1320.³⁸

On Dec. 11, 1398, an indulgence was granted to the faithful

36. Hubert Walter, Bp. of Sarum, 1189-1193. Archbp. of Cant., 1193-1207.

37. Dugdale's "Monasticon," vi, 643, and Hoare's "Wilts." (Hundred of Mere), p. 94.

38. Bp. Drovensford's Regr., S.R.S. i, 186.

contributing to the repair of the Chapel of St. Mary at Clyve which had been seriously damaged by the sea.³⁹

On 17 Kal. Jan. 1400, the Pope grants Relaxation of three years and three quadragene of enjoined penance to penitents who from the 1st to the 2nd vespers of the five feasts of B.V.M. or any one of them or during their octaves or on the Sundays of Lent, visit and give alms for the conservation, repair or fabric of the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Cleeve, in the diocese of Wells, built in a certain low place on the shore of the salt sea, which there yearly, periodically, and daily flows and ebbs.⁴⁰

On Aug. 23, 1455, a commission was issued to James, Bishop of Bangor, to dedicate a chapel near the monastery of Clyve which David abbot of the said monastery had lately caused to be built anew "decenter et sumptuose" in honour of B.V.M., and the bishop was at the same time to consecrate a certain small portion of land, adjoining the chapel, as a cemetery.⁴¹

On Oct. 22, 1466, there is a grant to David the abbot and the convent of St. Mary Clive that whereas lately upon a certain chapel, from ancient times founded and erected on the seashore in the manor of the same abbot and convent of Clive by the predecessors of the said abbot in honour of the B.V.M. where the only begotten Son of God has vouchsafed to work divers kinds of notable miracles and innumerable restorations of health, a large cliff on the same place by reason of an incessant rain, horribly fell, and in falling had entirely cast down the said chapel with all the adjacent buildings (the image alone of the said glorious Virgin and the altar of the same chapel remaining uninjured) whereby they were greatly impoverished and they have begun to build another chapel in another place within the precinct of the manor, sparing neither labour nor expense, they may henceforward have a market weekly on

39. Regr. of Edm. Stafford, Bp. of Exeter, p. 62.

40. Papal Letters, vol. v., p. 400.

41. Harl. MS., 6966, p. 82.

Wednesdays and fairs yearly at the feasts of St. James the Apostle and the Exaltation of the Cross and the three following days within the precinct of the manor, provided that it be not to the harm of the neighbouring markets and fairs.⁴²

We have alluded to this chapel by the sea as a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

Collinson, writing in 1790, says:⁴³

“Betwixt the village of Old Cleeve (which consists of forty houses near the church) and the sea, there stands a small hamlet denominated Chapel-Cleeve, from an ancient chapel erected on the rock to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which chapel was in early times frequented by pilgrims, and hallowed by the offerings of devout travellers. Its vestiges are still remaining, and near it stood an hospital, or inn, for the entertainment of those whose piety led them unprovided to this distant country.”

In a writ *de ætate probanda* 15 March, 6 Hen. VII, Richard Warre, cousin and heir of Richard Warre, Esq., deceased, asserts that he was born at Chippeley, and baptized in the church of Nyned Florey, on the feast of St. Edmund, the King and Martyr, 7 Ed. IV, (1467), and adds in corroboration of the date, “on the same day Robert Chilcotes daughter Christine was born, John Shepherd bought a tenement in Milverton a mile away from Chippeley, Richard Houper began a pilgrimage to the chapel of Our Lady of Clive.”⁴⁴

In 1534 Sir Richard Playce, Vicar of Kingston, juxta Taunton, in his will ordered his executors to cause pilgrimages to be made to the following shrines :

St. Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury.

Our Lady of Cleve.

The Cross of Chaldon (Dorset).

42. Pat. Roll, Ed. IV, 1461-67, p. 527. S.A.S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, p. 43.

43. Collinson, iii, 510.

44. Calendar of Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, vol. i, No. 616.

Our Lady of Pity in Sidbury (Devon).

Bishop Lacy's tomb in Exeter Cathedral.⁴⁵

In 1536, the date of the surrender, there were eleven bells in the monastery and four in the chapel of St. Mary, the total value of the fifteen being £115 17s. 4d.⁴⁶

The offerings at the chapel were an important source of income to the abbey. Even after the dissolution Anthony Bustard gentleman was willing to give £20 yearly rent for the chapel, together with all oblations and profits whatsoever. This rent is equivalent now to £240 a year.⁴⁷

Subsequently the reversion of the lands and rents including the chapel was granted in 1542 to Robert, Earl of Sussex, and Mary his wife.⁴⁸

The following note is given because it may help to identify the site of the chapel of St. Mary.⁴⁹

1543.

“1 acre fursez on the south side of the schortmouthe next to the highway that extendith to the chappell of Clyve.”

20 Sept. 35 Hen. VIII.

We place here in order of date some extracts from various records relating to Cleve Abbey.

1215-1221.

Grant by Gilbert de Benigwrthe to Sir Hubert de Burgh (*Burgo*) of 100s of land in the manor of Cliva which Walter de Benigwrthe held and which descended to him from the same Walter by hereditary right, with all the right that Walter or he or any of their ancestors had therein; to hold to the said Hubert and his heirs or to whom he pleased to give it, whether to a religious house or elsewhere: which

45. Wells Wills, p. 98.

46. P.R.O. R.O. Exch. Augt. Off. Min. Accts.. 27-28 Hen. VIII, 169 m. 2d.

47. At the dissolution the yearly value of the chapel to the abbey was no less than £9 3s. 4d. Dugd., v, 734.

48. Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. xvii, g. 220 (84).

49. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, v, p. 349.

land William de Romare gave to Matthew de Benigwrthe his uncle (*patruo*) by charter, to wit, all the service of Erkenbald de Craudune and all the land of Golsmithecote with men and all belongings; and all the land of Bilrebroc with men and all belongings and half a virgate of land of "la Torre" which Robert Kinebald held and one quarter (*unam quarter*) of "la Hille" at Wacheford and 30^d from a certain man who is called Wite and 2^s from Henry Cook (*coco*) and one "border" who is called Boie with his holding in and without the town, with all belongings which belong to those lands aforesaid, as the charter which the said Matthew had of the said William de Romara witnesses, for this Hubert gave him 50 marks beforehand.

Witnesses: William and Benedict, bishops of London and Rochester; Eustace de Facumberge, then the King's Treasurer, Robert de Nevill, clerk, Stephen de Sedgrave, Osbert de Giffard, Robert Aguillon, Robert de Nereford, Richard de Dol, Ralph Gernun, Gregory de Turri, Robert de Aubervilla.⁵⁰

NOTE. Wm. Bp. of London (1199-1221) and Benedict Bp. of Rochester (1215-1227) shew the approximate date of this document.

GRANT IN CLIVE.⁵¹

[No date].

Grant in frank almain by Ranulf, son of Thomas de Lega, to the monks of Clive, of land in Clive called "treis acres" in the place called "Mapelthornheie" lying between lands which the said monks have of the gift of William de Romare and William de Lega.

Witnesses: William de Treberge,
Adam de Wacheford,
William de Lega,
• and others (named). [seal].

50. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, iv, 548.

51. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, iv, p. 3.

1227, Sep. 3 Grant to St. Mary and the monks of Clive of Windsor. gifts made to them by Hubert de Burgo,⁵² Earl of Kent. [Monasticon v, 734].

1229, June 25 Grant to the abbot and convent of Clyve, co. Gloucester. Somt, of the manor of Branton, co. Devon, with the foreyn⁵³ hundred thereof. [Monasticon v, 733].

1231.

A mandate was issued to the Sheriff of Cornwall that the hearing of the dispute between Walter son of William querent and the abbot of Clive defendent respecting the boundaries between the land of the said Walter in Oterham and the land of the said abbot in Treglestan should be postponed till the said abbot should return from the Roman Court whither he had gone on the king's service.⁵⁴

1232.

A mandate was issued to Richard de Wrotham that he should give to the prior (*sic*) of Clive two oaks from the king's park at Newton⁵⁵ "ad stallos chori sui de Clive faciendos."⁵⁶

1232.

A mandate was issued to the Sheriff of Somerset that he should permit the abbot and monks of Clive to have as many animals "in pastura de Camel" as Josceline de Oye had there and ought to have by reason of the land he held there, which land as is said has been purchased by the said abbot and monks.⁵⁷

1233.

The abbot of Clive made brother Geoffrey his monk and

52. Custodian of Prince Arthur, nephew of King John. Hubert died 1243. Calendar of the Charter Rolls, vol. i, H 3, 1226-57, pp. 59, 98.

53. Forinsecus. At Rye, in Sussex: that part of the parish that lies out of the boundary of the corporation is called "The Foreign of Rye." N.E.D.

54. Close Roll, Hen. III, 1227-1231, p. 513.

55. In N. Petherton.

56. Close Roll, Hen. III, 1231-34, p. 77.

57. *Ibid.* and Close Roll, Hen. III, 1227-31, p. 553.

William Scot his attorneys against Hugh de Baulay, claimant, concerning the manor of Pothull with its appurtenances.⁵⁸

NOTE. This is evidently the manor of Poughill in Cornwall, and the marginal reading *Cumbr'* is a mistake for *Cornub'*.

1234. For the abbot of Clive.

The King has granted to the abbot of Clive that for the present he should have the tallage of the manor of Brampton which he holds of the king "ad feodi firmam," and the collectors in the county of Devon are ordered not to collect on that manor.⁵⁹

NOTE. Tallage is an aid demandable of demesne lands at the will of the lord.

1281, June 6. Inspeximus⁶⁰ of a charter of Hubert de Burgo, Westminster. chamberlain of the king [Henry III] granting to the monks of Clyve the church of Camel in frankalmoin, to provide the said monks with clothing.

Witnesses : Luke the chaplain

William de Cancell[is]

Robert Aguillun

Roger la Velye

Henry de Birlingham

Rinaldus de Clyft'

Thomas the clerk

Alan de Wiht[er]

Miles

Oliver de Vaus.

1308. Oct. 4, Westminster.

To Robert de Kendall, constable of Dover, and warden of the Cinque Ports. Order to release the abbot of Clyve of the Cistercian order, whom he has arrested because he

58. Close Roll, Hen. III, 1231-34, p. 308.

59. Close Roll, Hen. III, 1231-34, p. 387.

60. Pat. Roll, Ed. I, 1272-1281, p. 442.

passed the sea without the king's licence to attend the general chapter at Cîteaux.⁶¹ The like to the same in favour of the abbots of

Niweham [Newenham, Devon]

Letele [Netley, Hants]

Boclonde [Devon]

Donkeswelle [Devon]

Cogeshale [Essex]

Tyleteye [Tiltey, Essex]

1331. May 12. Westminster.

Inspecimus and confirmation of an indenture made between John, sometime abbot of Clyve and the convent thereof of the one part, and Thomas de Luscote of the other, date the day of SS. Cosmas and Damian 1255, whereby the abbot and convent granted to the s^d Thomas and his heirs the entire tenement wh. he held from them, viz. the town of Luscote with its appurtenances that is 5½ ferlings of land of wh. 4 are in Luscote and 1½ in Branton rendering to the monks 4 marks a year: further the abbot and convent granted that the s^d Thomas his heirs and men sh^d be exempt from tallage, but he and his heirs were to do suit at the abbots court of Branton as formerly: the s^d Thomas for himself and his heirs quitclaimed any right wh. he had in any tenement wh. the abbot and convent held in the manor of Branton excepting the s^d 5½ ferlings and a little house in the town of Branton wh. he held of the grant of the s^d abbot and convent and lastly the abbot and convent granted to him common of their pasture as to other men of Branton: witnesses H. de Tracy, William de Raleg', William de Punchard', Philip de Bello Monte, Ranulph de Pyn, Archibald de Pill'o and Philip de Labbe

by fine of 1 mark.⁶²

NOTE. Luscot in the parish of Braunton, co. Devon, was

61. Close Roll, Ed. 11, 307-13, p. 79.

62. Pat. Roll, Ed. 11, 1317-21, p. 581.

granted by the abbot of Clive in 1286 to Thomas de Luscot, the heiress of which family brought it to Arundel of Lanherne.—Lysons's *Devon*, p. 65.

1339. To the abbot of Revesby in the diocese of
2 Id. Jan. Lincoln, to the dean of Wells, and to Master
Avignon. John Petri, canon of Exeter, Mandate to carry
out the papal ordinances touching apostates in
regard to Bartholomew Ace, Cistercian monk of Clive, who
having left the order desires to be reconciled thereto.⁶³

1341. Pardon to William Nofrend of his outlawry in
Feb. 12. the county of Somerset for non-appearance be-
Langley. fore the justices of the bench to answer touch-
ing a plea of the abbot of Clyve that he render
an account for the time in which he was his receiver, on cer-
tificate by Roger Hillary, chief justice, that he has now sur-
rendered to the Flete prison.⁶⁴

Poverty of the Monastery.

We are frequently reminded that the house was not a rich one.

In 1317 Bishop John de Droghensford writes to the abbot of Clyve: "In consideration of bad crops and heavy burdens, the Rectory of East Camel may be leased to a clerk appointed by the Bishop. All duties to the church and ordinary being saved."⁶⁵

We append some extracts from the Close Rolls, which shew that the abbots had from time to time to borrow large sums from moneylenders, probably to satisfy the king's demands for subsidies, which were frequent about this date.

1342. Feb. 13.

Michael abbot of Clyve acknowledges for himself and con-

63. Papal Letters, ii, p. 545.

64. Pat. Roll, Ed. III. 1340-3, p. 130.

65. S. R. S., i, 169.

vent that they owe to Nicholas Crane citizen of London £100 to be levied in default of payment of their lands and chattels and ecclesiastical goods in co. Somerset.⁶⁶

1343. April 8.

Brother Michael abbot of Clyve co. Somt. acknowledges that he owes to Nicholas Sperling £100 to be levied, etc. Cancelled on payment.⁶⁷

1343. April 8.

Brother Michael abbot of Clyve acknowledges that he owes to Simon Fraunceys citizen and mercer of London £100 to be levied, etc. Cancelled on payment.⁶⁸

1344. Oct. 14.

James abbot of Clyve acknowledges for himself and convent that they owe Nicholas Sperling of London £100 to be levied, etc. Cancelled on payment.⁶⁹

1344. Oct. 24.

Brother James abbot of Clyve acknowledges for himself and convent that they owe to Wm. le Clerk of London "tapicer" £108 to be levied, etc. Cancelled on payment.⁷⁰

1466.

In this year when the market and two fairs were granted by the Crown to the monastery to help to build the chapel of St. Mary, it is expressly stated that "their own means are not sufficient for the completion and full finishing of so expensive a work and for sustaining the other burdens from old time lying on the same Monastery."⁷¹

1346. Nov. 28.

To the sheriff of Somerset. Order to supersede the execution of the king's writ directing him to attach James, abbot

66. Close Roll, Ed. III. 1341-43, p. 469.

67. Close Roll, Ed. III. 1343-46, p. 107.

68. *Ibid*, p. 108.

69. *Ibid*, p. 458.

70. *Ibid*, p. 473.

71. S.A.S. *Proceedings*, vi, ii, 44.

of Clyve, fermor of the abbot of Bec Herlewin, prebendary of Clyve in the church of St. Andrew, Wells, and to have him before the council on a certain day to answer for his farm for a year and for divers contempts and trespasses, as the treasurer and barons of the exchequer have certified the king in chancery that a yearly pension of 44 marks is due to the priory of Okebourn which is a cell of the abbey of Bec Herlewin, by the abbot of Clyve for Clyve church, and that in the 18th year of the late king's reign, when the lands of the alien religious were taken into his hand, answer was made to the prior for that pension by reason of the lands of the abbot of Bec in England committed to the prior, wherefore the king has now ordered the abbot of Clyve to be answerable to that prior for the ^{sd} pension or ferm.⁷²

NOTE. Okebourne, in Wiltshire, was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, and was the chief cell to the abbey of Bec in Normandy. It was founded A.D. 1149 by Maud de Walingford: the tithes, etc., were afterwards given to Windsor College.—Dugd. vi, 1016.

1351. To Hugh Pelegrini, canon of Lincoln, papal 5 Id. Sept. nuncio. Faculty to grant to William de Camel, Avignon. canon of Wells, a faculty to receive and hold to farm the rents of the church Est Camell in the diocese of Wells, appropriated to the Cistercian abbot and convent of Cleyf in the same diocese.⁷³

1390. To William Oliver, Cistercian monk of 3 Kal. Feb. St. Mary's, Cleeve, conferring on him the St. Peter's Rome. dignity of papal chaplain.⁷⁴

1400. Confirmⁿ.⁷⁵ of the grants, &c., made in favour 17 Kal. May. of the chapel of St. Mary, Wolavyngton, in the diocese of B. and W. The petition of

72. Close Roll, Ed. III. 1346-49, p. 178.

73. Papal Letters, vol. iii. p. 457.

74. Papal Letters, vol. iv, p. 274.

75. Papal Letters, vol. v, pp. 278-80.

Thos. Cadecote, Thos. Moy and Thos. Perys, the 3 perpetual chaplains by whom it is served, states that formerly the master and brethren of the Hosp. of St. John, Bridgwater, and the Cistercian abbot and convent of Cleyve made certain grants to the chapel and its chaplains, as a pledge for the observance of wh. the abbot and convent placed the church of Cammel wh. they held to their uses, at the disposition of the diocesan.

Then follows a letter of Gilbert, master, and the brethren and sisters of St. John Bapt. Hospital, Briggewater, dated 1285, saying that in return for the collations made to them and their house by Sir Gilb. de Wolavyngton, rector of Huntspill, they at his instance give in frankalmoin from their goods to Roger de Cornubia and his successors, chaplains of St. Mary's chapel built by the sd. Gilbert in the cemetery of Wolavyngton, the yearly sum of 33s. 4d. and certain corn by way of corrody for Roger and his successors serving the sd. chapel and celebrating divine offices for the souls of King Edw. I, Rob. Burnell, bishop of B. and W., and his successors, Master Walt. de Haselschaue, archdeacon of Wells, and his successors, and the sd. Gilbert, his parents, friends and benefactors and all faithful departed.

The letters *Univ. sancte, etc., Cum Gilbertus* of abbot Henry and the convent of Clyve, dated in their chapter 4 Nov., 1297, and witnessed by Sirs John de Cogan, Robert Martyn, Wm. Tryvet, Robert de Sancto Claro, Gilbert de Bere, knights, Richd. Pyke, Richd. de Avel, Thomas Trivet, Hugh Maundevil, Hugh de Wales, and others, state that whereas Sir Gilbert de Wolavyngton, rector of Hounspull, desires for the benefit of their house, two secular priests to be constituted and sustained by them in the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, built by him in the cemetery of the church of Wollavington for the celebration of divine offices therein and also two monks, priests, to do the like in their monastery, they at his

instance grant to Sirs Robert de Wildemersse and John de Sapwicke, secular chaplains, and their successors, to be recd. through the monk-porter, ten marks a year for their sustentation and one a year for lights and repairs of the chapel, that is $5\frac{1}{2}$ at Michaelmas and the like on SS. Philip and James; the said secular chaplains being bound to say daily the *Placebo*, *Dirige*, *Commendacio*, matins and other canonical hours in the sd. chapel, for the souls of the sd. Gilbert, and his parents, of the kings of England, and the bishops of Bath and Wells, of all the benefactors of the sd. Gilbert and all faithful departed. If payment be wholly or partly in arrear the sd. chaplains or their envoys with three horses and three servants shall be honorably entertained in the abbey until full satisfaction be made. They shall have their recovery by *novel disseisin* unless the whole of the money be restored to them within three days. The abbot and convent bind themselves to add, in memory of the sd. Gilbert, two to their number of 26 monks and to pay to their sd. monk-porter yearly on the octave of Easter 60s. to buy cloth (*pannum estivalem*) for the cowls (*cucullis*) of 15 monks, and on Lady day one mark for the pittance of the convent and 10s. to be distributed in bread to the poor. For the carrying out of the above they appoint the sd. monk-porter, assign to his office their Church of Cammel as a guarantee, placing it under the control of the bishop, who shall compel observance by ecclesiastical censure.

1400. Commission to Matthew Gournay, Ivo Fitz
Nov. 8. Waryn, John Loterell, Baldwin Malet, John
Westminster. Wadham, William Stourton, and John Man-
yngford, to enquire into the report that John,
abbot of Clyve, brothers Leonard Lythenerstoke, William
Pulton and John Harewode, his fellow monks, and Walter
Bannok and Wm. Clerk of Watchet, and others to the num-
ber of 200 went armed on Wednesday after Whitsuntide
last to Kansford, co. Somerset, and there assaulted Gilbert

Basynges and cut down and carried away his trees and underwood.⁷⁶

NOTE. The Basing family were of Kentsford in St. Decuman's.—Collinson iii, 492.

1486.

Inq. p.m. of Thomas Arundell, Knt.,⁷⁷ 24 Oct., 2 Hen. VII; he died Oct. 11, 1 Hen. VII; John Arundell, aged 11 and more, is his son and heir. "He held the manor of Brampton (Devon), worth 33s. 4d., of the abbot of Clyf, service unknown."

John Arundell (born 1475) was the father of Sir Thomas Arundel, who wrote a letter to Cromwell asking him to spare Cleve Abbey; it is printed by Archbold (p. 84).

1492.

Inq. p.m. of John Gyfford, Esq.,⁷⁷ 2 July, 7 Hen. VII. "He held a moiety of a messuage and 20 acres of wood in Wodeland (Devon), worth 12d., of the abbot of Clive, service unknown."

1496.

Inq. p.m. of John Wroughton, Esq.,⁷⁸ 14 Oct., 12 Hen. VII. "Manor of Washford, worth £4 6s. 8d., held of the abbot of St. Mary's, Cliffe."

1497.

Inq. p.m. of Joan Foster,⁷⁸ 20 Jan., 12 Hen. VII. "Lands in Pyte and Chyddesley held of the abbot of Cleeve, as of the manor of Old Cleeve, by knight service."

*Feudal Aids.*⁷⁹

1303.

LUXBOROUGH.

Abbas de Clyve et Robertus Moriz tenent Lokeberg Pyket pro. j. f. de Johanne de Mohun.

76. Pat. Roll, Hen. IV, 1399-1401, p. 413.

77. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, vol. i, 30, 680.

78. Inq. p.m., Hen. VII, vol. i, 1216, 1232.

79. "Feudal Aids," (Somerset), pp. 303, 304, 342, 347, 391, 393, 431.

1303.

Abbas de Clive tenet j. f. in Lokebergh Pyket per puram elemosinam.

1346.

De abbate de Clyve et Roberto Hamelyn pro un. f. in Lockbergh Pyket quod abbas de Clyve et Robertus Moriez quondam tenuerunt, unde videlicet predictus abbas tenet iij partes et prefatus Robertus tenet quartam partem de predicto abbati (*sic*) xxxs. et de prefato Roberto xs. xls.

1346.

De abbate de Clyve pro. un. f. in Lokebergh Piket quod tenet in puram elemosinam et quod abbas de Clyve quondam tenuit in puram elemosinam. xls.

1428.

De abbate de Clyva pro. un. f. m. in Lollokesburgh Pyket quod abbas de Clyva et Robertus Hamelyn quondam tenuerunt ibidem nichil quia decimabile (*cancelled*) superonerantur de vjs. viiid. (*added*).

1428.

De abbate de Clyve pro j. f. m. in Lollokesburgh Piket, nichil hic quia tenetur in puram et perpetuam elemosinam (*cancelled*) onerantur de vjs. viiiid. (*added*).

1431.

Abbas de Clyve in comitatu Somersete et conventus ibidem fuerunt seisiti etc. de certis terris et tenementis in Lullokesburgh Pyket et eadem terras et tenementa tenuit per servicium trium partium f. m. amortisata citra annum tricesimum regis Edwardi primi.

*Feudal Aids.*⁸⁰

SANDHILL IN WITHEYCOMBE.

1431.

Abbas de Clyva et conventus ibidem in comitatu Somersete fuerunt seisiti etc. de certis terris et tenementis in de (*sic*)

80. "Feudal Aids" (Somerset) p. 430.

Saundhill et illa terras et tenementa tenuerunt per servicium quarte partis j. f. m. amortisata citra annum vicesimum regis Edwardi primi.

References to the Abbey in Wills.

1447.

William Stevens, precentor of Wells Cathedral.

"Item to the abbot and convent of Clyve 40s "

S.R.S., xvi, 158.

1532.

James Hadley of Withycombe, Esquire.

"To the abbey of Clef 20s "

S.R.S., xxi, 13.

1533.

Joan Luckwill of Cûtcombe.

"To the abbey of Clyve a shepe."

Wells Wills, 71.

1534.

Sir Hugh Roper, V. of Stokegomer.

"To the new bewyldynge of the Clawster in the abby of Clif
£60 "

Ibid., 153.

1536.

William Vicary, V. of Winsford.

"To the monastery of Cleve 20s "

Ibid., 199.

Prowse of Croydon Farm.

1517.

Indenture of demise⁸¹ by William abbot of Clyve and the convent to George Prous and Joan his wife and John, Hugh, William, Joan and Thomas their children for the term of their lives in survivorship of their grange in Crowdon in the parish of Oldeclyve which John Prous of Crowdon held before, they shall find dinner and supper at the grange once a year for the abbot and 20 men secular and regular in attendance on him between Michaelmas and the feast of St. Andrew the apostle, they shall have housebote, haybote,

81. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, v. p. 439.

fyrebote and ploughbote to the value of 40^s, they shall keep the house in repair, and shall do suit of court to the manor of Oldeclyve twice a year, they shall give their best beast for heriot and shall do suit to the lord's mill at Wayschford.

Attorneys to deliver seisin Henry Dovell and John Stone.

Note at foot. 160 acr. land, 24 acr. wood, 12 acr. meadow.

Dated 24 May, 9 Hen. VIII.

Abbot Dovell grants a lease of two mills to a relative.

1522.

Counterpart of demise⁸² 23 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII, by William abbot of Cleffe and the convent of the same to Barnard Dovell of Olde Cleffe and Johane his now wife for the term of their lives in survivorship of two corn mills without the abbaye yate of the s^d Monasterye with a Mille house, the Fysshe ponde, with a garden beside it, a pece of the long medowe, containing 3a. on the south of the mill, a close called "the Myller's more" lying a long as the fysche pond of the s^d monastery goith, with a garden adjoining, and three cottages, all sett and lyeing in Wascheford in the parish of Olde Clyffe; also of a close called Lyngosse close which one Lyngosse held, two closes called Sextons closes otherwise called Fowlebrige, and the reversion of a cottage in Wasshesford wherein Agnes Dovell moder to the s^d Barnard now dwellith, and with the Perche close, Sexton's close, two furze closes, Mestowe close, Morlese close, and meadow called Vernaker medowe, wh. the s^d Agnes holds for life; rent £4 and after the death of the s^d Agnes 26s. 8d. more; the premises shall remain after the death of Barnard and Johane to his eldyest issue male surviving, for life, at the same rent, or in default to suche issue female as he shall happen to have one lyeff, for life, with reversion thereafter to the abbot and convent; too of the best bestes to be paid in name of a relieffe; further the abbot and convent grant

82. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, v, p. 315.

to the s^d Barnard and Johanne and to one of the children of the s^d Barnard which shall happe to be in the s^d remayndre lxxx fote of ground in length and forty foot of brede of grounde next adjoyning to the grete Oke wh. standith and growith by the highwaye ayenst the s^d milles to thentent that they may ther at their pleasure edifie a shamelse upon the same; rent 8d.

Attorneys to deliver seisin, George Michell and Thomas Hye.

Memorandum indented annexed with covenants of the abbot and convent that their tenants shall continue to do suit to the mills, etc.

Endorsed Sir John Ratclyff.

*Grant in Bilbrook.*⁸³

1526.

Grant by William Dovell, the abbot, and the convent of Clyve to John Michell and Joan his wife for their lives of a messuage in Byllerebroke within the lordship of Olde Clyve. Thomas Beryman and David Ivyne to deliver seisin.

12 Sept. 18 Hen. VIII.

*Annuity to the Stephens family.*⁸⁴

1534.

Be it known unto all men that we William Dovell, abbot of the monastery of Clyve, co. Soms. and convent of the same have granted unto Hugh Stephens and Jone his wife for the great benefits that they have done to the said monastery a certain rent or annate of 40s. yearly to be paid them for term of their lives at the four usual terms of the year, and also three yards to the said Hugh of brode clothe price 13s. 4d. in the name of a levery yearly at Christmas, and after the decease of the said Hugh and Joan the said rent shall be paid to Hugh Stephens and John Stephens their sons and the said Hugh the younger to have for his life three

83. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds, iii, p. 246.

84. Rawlinson MS. (Bodl Libr.) B 419, fo. 383.

brode yards of cloth price 13s. 4d. and after the decease of the said Hugh that then the said three brode yards of clothe price 13s. 4d. to be paid to the said John Stephens at Christmas for the term of his life. We the said Abbot and convent have delivered to the said Hugh the elder xvd that is to say every of us one penny. In witness whereof to these presents we have put our convent seal, 26 Oct. 26, Hen. VIII [1534]. Wherefor we decree that the said Hugh, Joan, Hugh and John have four marks to be paid out of the revenues of the said monastery and their arrears from the dissolution of the said monastery.

Dated, 20 Feb. 31 Hen. VIII [1540].

*Divers persons to whom debts, etc., were owing by the abbey.*⁸⁴
1536-7.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Waterman, smith, pro lez shoyng [shoeing] and other iron work		xliij.	iiij.
Margaret Jobson, widow for spices and other necessities bought <i>ad usum hospic'</i>		xlix.	i.
George Bartlett for 4 sheep for the use of the same		xij.	.
John Wyndam arm. for 49 sheep and 1 ox for the use of the same	viiij.	ij.	.

For Wages.

John Michell, xxvj.^s viij^d ; William Burynton, xj^s viij^d ; John Leigh, x^s ; Walter Barbor, vij^s vj^d ; James Holcombe, ix^s iiij^d ; John Chechan, v^s ; Hugh Williams, vij^s ; John Hoore, xviii^s ; Thomas Howe, viij^s iiij^d ; John Soper xvj^s ; Thomas Cooke, v^s ; Christopher Hilton, vj^s viij^d ; William Webber, v^s ; William Chilcote, viii^s iiij^d ; William Hoyotte, xx^s ; William Golde, xx^s ; John Howe, v^s ; Agnes Barbor, viij^s iiij^d ; Alice Keper, xij^s ; Agnes Upcote, x^s vj^d ; Clement Hale, x^s ; William Stevens, vj^s viij^d ; Robert Sheperde, x^s.

84. R.O. Exch. Augt. Off. Min. Accts. 27-28, Hen. VIII, 169, m. 2d.

To John Webbe, lately sub-prior there, £4 3s. 10d. and superplus 40s. 1d., for his reward, in gross £6 3s 11d.⁸⁵

The abbot received a pension of £26 13s. 4d. per annum, and was still living 24 Feb., 1555-6 (Card. Pole's Pension Book). Save these two, none of the monks were pensioned, but each received, 26s. 8d., *pro riguardo suo*, i.e. as a present. The thirteen monks were: John Gaye, John Grene, Richard Dogle, Hugh Clyve, John Benett, John Baker, John Elys, Thomas Webber, George Howe, John Hooper, David Dovell, Nicholas Rowe, John Gethen, total £67 0s. 2d.

This list agrees with the one in S. A. S. *Proc.* xxxviii, ii, 333, except that John Baber should be John Baker.

John Hooper—probably the Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, who was burnt at Gloucester in 1555. (See *S. and D. N. and Q.* vii. 259).

To the Earl of Bath seneschall there for his fee pro $\frac{1}{2}$ a year at 40s per ann. for life, under the convent seal xx^s

James Holcombe in part payment of £6 5s. 0d. lx^s

Thomas Holcombe in part payment of £17 6s. 8d. c^s

To Margaret Jobson widow and John Michell (each viijs jd) for their corrodies granted to them outside the monastery for term of their lives under the convent seal, viz., to the said Margaret every week seven loaves five gallons of ale 5d 12lbs of candles and 8 wagon loads of wood within the precincts of the said monastery and to the said John Michell every week seven convent loaves each weighing 1lb. five gallons of convent ale 7d and seven dishes (*ffercula*) of flesh or fish with an honest chamber and four cart loads of fuel.

The value of the jewels of the abbey was £12 6s. 8d.

The value of the bells £115 17s. 4d.

The lead (not yet sold) was worth 24s.

An Antony Bustard and Barnard Dovell paid £48 2s. 6d. for goods and chatels sold by the commissioners of the King.

85. For a further account of him, see S.A.S. *Proc.* xxxviii, ii, 340.

Grant to Robert Earl of Sussex.

1537.

Rob. Earl of Sussex, grant⁸⁶ in tail made, for his services against the northern rebels, of the reservations and rents reserved upon the following crown leases, viz. :—

(1). To Anth. Busterd, 27 Feb. 28 H. 8, of the house and site of the suppressed abbey of Clyve, Soms. with 632 acres of arable land, meadow and pasture in Olde Clyve belonging to the same late abbey : with reservations, for 21 years ; at £42 2s. 8d. rent.

(2). To the same, at the same time, of the chapel of St. Mary, Clyve, belonging to the sd late abbey for 21 years ; at the annual rent of £20.

Also grant, as above, of the lordship and manor of Clyve ; and all messuages, granges, &c., in the vills, fields, &c., of Olde Clyffe, London, Bilbrooke, Wassheford, Hungreford, Golsyngcote, Roodwater, Leygh and Bynham, Soms., belonging to the sd late abbey ; which came into the King's hands by virtue of the Act 27 H. 8 ; with reservation of the rectory and vicarage of Old Clyve. Annual value £109 14s. 8½d. ; rent £33 14s. 8½d. and exemption from all dues (amounts specified) to the dean and chapter of Exeter, the abbey of Dunkeswell, Devon, and the free chapel of St. George's, Windsor ; Grenewyche 29 Dec. 29 H. 8 [1537]. Vacated on personal surrender 22 Mar. 33 H. 8 [1542] in order that the premises mt. be granted to the same Earl and Mary his wife in another form.

1539.

Hugh Stucley, grant⁸⁷ of the manor of Braunton Abbots, Devon, formerly belonging to Clyve Abbey.

28 Feb.

1540.

John Wyndham of Orcharde, Soms., and Elizabeth his wife,⁸⁸

86. Letters and Papers, H. 8, xiii. i. g. 190 (42).

87. Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. xiv, Pt. 1, p. 509 (No. 36).

88. Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. xv, g. 282 (106).

grant in fee for £267 8s. 4d. of the manors of Browne and Trebarowe, Soms., the advowson of the parish church of Trebarowe Soms., and all messuages, lands, &c., called Octro, Smalcombes, and Sloworthe; and all those lands, &c., in the parishes of Cutcombe, Timbercombe, Luxborowe, and Carehamton, Soms., which belonged to the late monastery of Clyve, Soms.

Annual value £14 13s. 3d., rent 29s. 4d.

Del. Westm., 25 Feb. 31 H. 8.

1544.

Grant⁸⁹ to John, E. of Oxford and Dorothy his wife, of lands in Wythycombe, Som., formerly belonging to Clyve Abbey.

23 April, 36 Hen. VIII.

1544.

Thomas Hyll of Kingston, Som.⁸⁹ Grant in fee for £106 18s. 4d. of the manor of Fons Georgii and 4 tenements in Tobridge in Kingston parish, lately belonging to Taunton Priory; and a tenement in Petybagborowe, within the parish of Bysshopes Lydeard, in tenure of Thomas Seyman, in right of Ilonda his wife, lately belonging to Clyve Abbey.

Dated 21 Aug. 36, Hen. VIII.

1561.

Demise⁹⁰ by Sir John Radclyff, Kt., to Robert, John, and Michael Wyllycumb for their lives of all his seaweed (*ore*) on the foreshore within his manor of Olde Clyve.

12 April, 3 Eliz.

89. Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII. vol. xix, i. g. 444 (15) and vol. xix. ii. g. 166(35).

90. Catalogue of Ancient Deeds iii. p. 186. "Ore" is a local English word for sea-weed; especially such as is cast on the shore and used for manure (N. E. D.)

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, II, p. 59.

Bundle 44. No. 151.

David, abbot of Clyve, *versus* Philip Bemond, sheriff of Devon, and other commissioners, concerning the wreck at Poghwell and Treglaston of the ship *Raphael* of Bristol.

NOTE. The date of this document is given by the name of the sheriff, Philip Beaumont, Esq., who was sheriff of Devon from Nov. 5, 1467, to Nov. 5, 1468.

1468. To the right Reuend Fader in God Robt Byshoppe of Bathe and Wells Chaunceler of England.

Mekely besechith your Chapeleyn David Abbot of Clyue that where Kyng Harry the third noble p̄genitor of the Kyng oure souayn lord that nowe ys by his tres patentis alowid afore Justices in Eyre and confermyd by the Kyng that nowe ys hath gūntid to John⁹¹ Abbot of Clyue p̄decessor of the seid nowe Abbot and to his successors for eūmore wrekk̄ de meere in all his demene londis and tēntes in Poghwell and Trelasteñ⁹² in the Countie of Cornewell as in the seid tres patentis more pleyntly appith by reson of which gūnte the seid Abbot that now ys and his p̄decessors fro the tyme of the seid gūnte haue beñ seised and possessid of wrekk̄ in all their demene londis in the seid Townes of Poghwell and Treglasten And nowe late certeyn godes and

91. 1421, John Stone. 1435, David Joyner.

92. The united manors of Alternon *alias* Penpont, Treglasta, and Trewinneck, extend into the parishes of Alternon, St. Cleather, Davidstow, and Laneast. Treglasta, the site of which seems to have been Treglasta, in Davidstow was parcel of the estate of Richard Lucy, Chief Justice of England, whose daughter, Rohesia, gave a moiety of it to Wm. Briwere, a powerful baron in the reign of King John. The widow of this William brought it in marriage to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, by whom the manor of Treglasta was given in 1234 to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somersetshire.—Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, Cornwall, pp. 13, 14, which cites Dugdale's *Baronage* and *Monasticon*.

cattalls comyng by wey of wrekk wtyn the seid londes and teñtes of the seid Abbot in Poghweñ aforeseid were seysid by certeyn sūntes and teñntes of the seid nowē Abbot and to his vse Whereuppon ooñ John May of Bristowe marchante late possessor of a Shipp callid the Raphaell of Bristowe chargid wt dyūs godes and merchaundices at Dansk in Pruce to seyle into this Royalme of Englund vnto Bristowe foreseid whiche was perysshid vpon the high see made sute and peticōn vnto youre good Lordshipp to haue a Comysyon directid to the Lorde Fitz Wareyn and other to enquere whether the seid Shipp godes and m̃chaundices were wrekk or not surmyttyng in the seid peticōn that c̃teyn m̃chauntes and maryñs of the seid Shipp shuld lande in dyūs portes wtyn the seid Royalme of Englund and that the seid Shipp shuld be perysshid and aventrid at Bedebay [Bude Bay] in the Counte of Corneweñ where hit was perysshid vppon the high see oute of the Corpe⁹³ of eũy Counte Which Comyscion was gūntid vppon the same peticōn and theruppon hit was founde afore Philip Bemd Esquyer⁹⁴ Sheriff of the Counte of Deuonshire John Orchard and Water Geyncote Comysseyñs in the seid Comyscion that c̃teyn psons beyng in the seid Shipp landid at Sandewich in the Shire of Kent and c̃teyn psons landid at Plymmoth in the Shire of Deuonshire And that afterward the seid Shipp was perysshid at Bedebay in the seid Counte of Corneweñ and that diūs godes of the seid Shipp came to the handes of dyūs sūntes and teñntes of youre seid besecher And oũ that whether the said Shipp and godes were wrekk or no they knewe not and more they founde not by the whiche inquerre youre seid besecher vnderstondith that he was not ne ys excludid to clayme the seid godes by resoñ of wrekk And notwithstanding this the seid Comysseyñs ayenst añ trowth and

93. Corpus Juris.

94. Philip Beaumont, Esq., was sheriff from Nov. 5, 1467, to Nov. 5, 1468.—P.R.O., Lists and Indexes, ix, 1898. Sheriffs for England and Wales.

conscience haue retornyd and certefyed that after the seid Ship̃ so perysshid Richard Herlok and Thomas Donne and other maryn's of the seid Ship̃ beyng in the same Ship̃ tyme of the perisshyng therof came to land at Bedebay foreseid alyfe wherof the contr̃y ys trouth the which youre seid besecher at altymes shall to pue afore youre Lordship̃ by the grace of God Vppon the which retorne and c̃tificath at the speciaff sute and peticoñ of the seid John May a Commyssyon was awardid and directid to Humfray Erle of Deuonshire and other to direct suche psons to make . . . restitucōn of all suche godes that came to their handes accordyng to the seid inqysicōn found And yf they refuse to com̃ytte theym to p̃son ther to abyde vnto the tyme that they will make restitucōn And also to enquire to whos handes the residue of the seid merchaundices came and theruppon to make like restitucōn by force of whiche Com̃yssion the same Com̃yssiōn's entendith and proposith to compelle the seid s̃ntes and teñntes to make restitucōn of the seid godes wtout due . . x auns[wer?] of youre seid besecher his seid s̃ntes and teñntes the which youre seid besecher vnderstandith consideryng the right and title that he hath to the seid wrekk and the wrong retorn and c̃tificat made contr̃y to the was founde on the inquest wherof your seid Lordship̃ was not acerteynyed, ys ayenst right and conscience Please it youre good Lordship̃ to consider the p̃mysses and hough yf the seid godes shuld so be takyn oute of the handes of [the seid] tenñtes and s̃ntes whereas youre seid besecher vnderstandith that he hath very right and title to the seid godes hit wiff neu lye in his power to recoūy them ayen Therfor that hit myght like your seid Lordship̃ to gūnte a Supsed . . . to the seid Erle of Deuonshire and the other Com̃yssiōn's to surcesse in the execuōn of the seid Com̃yssiōn vnto the tyme that they haue of youre seid Lordship̃ other in comaundement and to

gūnte a writte sub pena directe to the seid John
 comādyng hym by the same to appe afore youre seid Lord-
 shipp in the Chauncye at a certeyn day by youre seid Lord-
 shipp to be lemyttid ther to aunswere shew and aley⁹⁵ suche
 mat as he hath for his intesse in the pmysses and theruppon
 to do and . . . seyre as by youre seid Lordshipp shalbe
 considerid resonable in that behalf and this for the love of
 God and in the wey of charyte.

Pleğ de ps Johes Hoppyng de Londoñ Gentilman.

Thomas Caañ (?) de Clyve in Coñ Deuoñ

(*sic*) yoman.

[Endorsed.] Fiat responsio coram Rege in Canç xñ Mich.

NOTE. In places the above document is illegible, but it is
 easy to supply the missing words.

We have given the foregoing suit in full as it is interesting,
 and note two others for reference.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Cause of Action.</i>
William, ⁹⁶ abbot of Clyve.	Jane, wife of Robert Hayward of Taunton.	Detention of deeds relating to the manor of Old Clyve.
Ratclif ⁹⁷ Sir John, Kt.	Wyndam Sir John, Kt.	Old Cleeve abbey, &c.

STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS.

Hen. VII, p. 4, No. 77.

<i>Plaintiff.</i>	<i>Defendants.</i>
Alexander Hamleyn.	John, abbot of Cliffe, John Ewan, Richard Western, George Pytte, John Prouse and others.

95. Allay (aley), to allege. [See N.E.D., allay, v.³]

96. Early Chancery Proceedings, iii, p. 146.

97. Chancery Proceedings, series ii, vol. i, p. 348.

re Blocking of a road and destruction of hedges and timber at Luxborough, Somerset.

Date. 2 July, 21 Hen. VII [1506].

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland to his beloved in Christ John, prior of Taunton, Master John Harrows,⁹⁸ vicar of Pederton also to his beloved John Sydenham of Orchard juxta Cleve and John Portman of Orchard juxta Taunton greeting.

Concerning the truth of a complaint in a certain petition before us and our Council at Westminster by Alexander Hamelyn *versus* John, abbot of Cleve, John Ewen, Richard Western, George Pytte, John Prouse, John Herward, John Baydon and John Herward as well in a certain answer to the said petition made by the abbot and the others before us and our council as in a certain reply by the said Alexander.

A. Hamlyn's Complaint.

Humble shewith and complayneth unto your most noble grace your true subject and liege man Alexander Hameleyne that where as he your oratour was lawefully seased yn his demesne as of the taylor of certain londes &c. in Lullokkesburgh [Somt.] by which grownd ther ys a high waye lying called Sydewaye for all your liege people to cary, ryde and to goo at all tymes which highwaye hath ben there usyd by the time that no man can remember the contrary tille nowe of late John, Abbott of Clyffe, John Ewen, Richard Western, George Pytte, John Prouse of Crowdon, John Herward of Treburgh thelder, John Herward of Slowurthy, John Beydon of Lye thelder and John Herwerd of Lullokkesburgh with other riotouse and other evyll disposed persones to the number of 12 persons to your supplyaunt unknowen riotously with force and armes, that is to say with staffes, bylles, swordys, long knyves

98. John Harrow, V. of N. Petherton, 1476-1523. "Somt. Incumbents," 415.

and other defensible wepyns yn manner of a newe insurrexion the fryday next after the fest of St. George last passed came into a certeyn grounde callyd forty acres in Lullokkesburgh and stopped uppe the said high waye that no man may ryde nor goo in the same and there and then with there wepons kutte and brake down the hegges of your said supplyant being for his closure between his grounde and the high waye, and then made the high waye over the grounde of your said supplyant where as was never any high waye usyd, and so the said ryotouse by meynテナunce and greate supportacion of the said abbott contynually usyd the same high waye uppon his severall grounde and so doe all other your subjects that come that waye because the olde comen high waye ys so stopped and dyked and also the said riotous persons have cutte down 23 carte lodes of Wodes of your said supplyant which was growing at Lullokesburgh and caryed awaye the same as to there owne use contrary to all reason and concyens and for as much as the said abbott ys a man of great myght and powre yn that countree and chief causer and meyntener of all the said injuries and wrongs done, your said supplyant dare not nor ys not of power to cause reformation and remedy for him to be hadde yn the premisses by the course of your common lawes please yt therefore your most noble grace the premisses graciously to consider and to commawnde your gracios letters under your prevye seale to be directed to the said abbott and other forsaid riotous persons commanding them and every of them of the same to appere personally before your grace and your most honorable Councell atte a certain day and under a certeyn payne by your grace to be lymtyed there to answer to the premisses and further to do therein as shall be thought reasonable by the advyse of your most honorable Councell and that for the love of God and in the way of charyte and your said supplyant shall dayly pray to Godd for the long preservation of your most noble grace.

The answer of John, Abbot of Cliffe, &c.

They say that the said bill is uncerteyn and insufficient to be answered unto also the mater faynes and untruly ymagenge to thyntent to put the said defendants to troble and losse of ther goods whereof they pray allowance and also the matter therein contayned as determinable at the common lawe and not in this court wherunto they pray to be remytted and the advantage therof to them saved, for answer saying as to any riott, unlawful assemble, or any other thing by them committed or doon contrary to your lawes they be nothing giltye, and over that they sayed that the said John nowe abbot and his predecessors be and have been seased of the said parcell of grounde callèd forty acres in their demeanis as of fee in the right of ther said church as there severall freehold and the said complaynant entending to put the said abbot from the advantage and profit of the said grounde utterly, claymeth and pretendeth to have a high waye within the same whereas there is not nor by the time that any man can remember have been eny high way had or used within the same ground, without that the said defendants or eny of them have stopped the said high way called the Sidway as in the said bill is surmised, or that they or any of them brake downe the heggs of the said complainant or made any high waye over the ground of the said Alex. Hamlyn and that the said defendants or any of them except the said John Ewen as in the said bill is surmised cut downe the said 23 cart lodes of wode. John Ewen saith he was and is tenant of certain ground in Lullockesburgh unto the said Alexander by reason of which lesse he according to the custom of the countre ther hath cut resonable fuell and frithe⁹⁹ for his heggis groeng upon his said tenour and denies that the said defendants or eny of them by the mayntenance and supportation of the said abbot usen eny day over the severall grounde of the said Hamlyn. All which matters they ben redie to

99. Brushwood, underwood for making hedges. (N. E. D.)

prove as this court will award and pray to be dismissed from the cause and that they may have their reasonable costs and charges for their wrongful vexacion sustained in this behalf.

Depositions for the parte of Alex. Hamelyn.

Roger Westcote, aged 80, sayth that he hath seyn a waye over the xl acres but whether it be the waye called the Syde-way or not he knoweth not and he herde saye there was a crosse yn the same way; also that the said John Eweyn stopped the said high way llyng over the 40 acres, but he knoweth not that the other defendents were prevy thereto.

John Westcote (40), John Baydon (46), Wm. Darche (66), Robert Herward (60), John Syterffin (40), John Pole (60), corroborate.

Depositions on behalf of the Abbot.

Thomas Coke *alias* Thomas Richerds (60) sayth that he hath seyn that men have gone and Rydyn yn the way over the 40 acres but he knoweth not who stopped the said way.

John Chapman (80) saith that he hath known a way over the 40 acres by the space of twenty years.

John Vycar *als.* John Truscombe (50), John Chester (50), Robert Vycary (60), Robert Heo (50) corroborate.

Abbots of Cleve.

1198	Ralph	MS. Cotton. Tib. E. VIII, fo. 208.
	Hugh	
1219	William	S.R.S. vi, 35.
1237	John	Pat. Roll, Hen. III. 1232-47, p. 191.
1242-1254	Simon	S.R.S. xi. 306, vi. 157.
1255	John	Pat. Roll, 14 Ed. II, p. 581.
1297	Henry	S.R.S. ix. 356, Cal. of Papal Reg. Papal Letters, v, p. 279.
1315	Richard le Bret	S.R.S. i, 97.

1321	Robert de Clyve	S.R.S. i, 193.
1342	Michael	Close Roll, Ed. III, 1341-3, p. 469.
1344-6	James	Close Roll, Ed. III, 1343-6, p. 458.
1367	James	S.A.S. <i>Proc.</i> vi, ii, 50.
1400	John	Pat. Roll. Hen. IV, 1399-1401, p. 413.
1407	John Mason	S.A.S. <i>Proc.</i> vi, ii, 40.
	John Plympton	<i>Ibid.</i>
1416-8	Leonard	Rowe's "Cistercian Mon. of Devon," p. 155.
1419	Wm. Seylake <i>als</i> Dunster	Gent. Mag. p. 247.
1421	John Stone	Bubw. Reg. 187.
1435-66	David Juyner	Stafford Reg. 145, and Pat. Roll. Ed. IV, 1461-7, p. 527.
1487	Humphrey	Walcott.
1500	Henry	Walcott.
1506	John Paynter	Star Chamber <i>Proc.</i> , Henry VII, p. 4, N. 77.
1510	William Dovell.	

Abbey Seals.

Cliff, or Cleeve Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, co. Somerset.

David Juyner, Abbat.

2960. [A.D. 1435.] Sulph. cast. $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. [xlvi. 473].

Pointed oval: the Virgin, seated in a canopied niche with tabernacle work at the sides, with crown, the Child, with nimbus, on the R. knee. In base, under a round-headed arch, the Abbat, with pastoral staff, kneeling in prayer; betw. two shields of arms: L. three lions passant guardant in pale, a label of three points, *England*, or *Juyner*; R. seven lozenges, three, three, and one, *Cleeve Abbey*¹⁰⁰

100. These arms are a modification of those of Romara the founder (Walcott, p. 126).

S' : DAVID : JUYNER . ABBATIS . DE . CLEYUA.

Laing's MS. Catal., No. 348 ; Add MS. 30,294, ff. 32-36, where the engraver has blundered the bearings of the L.H. shield of arms.

2961. Sulph Cast [lxxi. 60.]

The above description is taken from Catalogue of Seals in B.M. (Dr. de Gray Birch) I. 511. This seal is engraved in S.A.S. *Proc.* vol, vi, together with another one, which bears the inscription

SIGILLVM COMMVNE ABBATHIE DE CLYVE.

Literature.

Dugdale's "Monasticon," v, 731.

Collinson's *Somerset*, iii, 511.

S.A.S. *Proc.* vi, ii, 17. "Charters of Cleve," by Rev. T. Hugo.

S.A.S. *Proc.* vi, ii, 74. "Old Cleeve Abbey," by Rev. F. Warre.

S.A.S. *Proc.* xxi, ii, 36. "St. Mary's Abbey, Old Cleeve," with plan by Mr. Samson.

S.A.S. *Proc.* xxxv, ii, 83. "The Buildings of Cleve Abbey," by Mr. E. Buckle.

"Encaustic Tiles of Cleeve Abbey," by Col. J. R. Bramble, F.S.A. *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. xxxiii.

"Cleeve Abbey," by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. A Paper read before the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1876.

"Memorials of Cleeve Abbey," by Mr. Walcott. Published by S. Cox, Minehead.

"Buildings of Cleve Abbey," by Richard John King. *The Academy* (1877), xi, 397.

"Somerset Religious Houses," by W. A. J. Archbold, 1892.

NOTE.—My object has been not to print again documents which are to be found in the above works.

Since this Paper was written, another volume of *Charter Rolls* has been issued, which contains the following interesting document (*Charter Rolls*, ii, 1257-1300, p. 69).

1267, Jan. 12. *Inspeximus* of a grant of Hen. III, as follows :

Grant to the abbot and monks of Clive, in frank almain, of the abbey of Clive and of all their lands to hold with sac and soc, thol and theam, infangenethef, utfangenethef, quit of geld, danegeld, murder and money pertaining to murder and larceny, of hidages, shires, hundreds, hosts, assises, sommons, conduct of treasure, aid of sheriffs or their serjeants, sheriff's tourn, and of all other aids, of amercement of counties, of passage, pontage works of castles, bridges, fishponds, walls, dikes (*vallorum*), parks and all enclosures, of warpeni, haverpeni, lestage, stallage, hengwite, flemenewite, bladenewite, fictwyte, and thethingpeni, with further quit-tance for their lands of essart, waste and regard of the forest ; and the said abbot and monks shall have wreck of sea in all their lands ; and none shall put them in plea of any tenement, which they hold, save before the king or his chief justices ; and they shall be quit of toll, pleas of the forest and scutages :

Witnesses : Hugh de Burgo, earl of Kent, justiciar of England, William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, Walter de Clifford, Stephen de Segrave, John de Monemue, William son of Warin, Philip de Albinaco, Ralph son of Nicholas, Ralph de Raleg, Richard son of Hugh ; given by the hand of Ralph, bishop of Chichester, chancellor, at Hereford, 20 Aug. 12 Hen. III, and renewal of the same under the king's present seal, the impression of the seal of that date having been broken.

NOTE. Most of these words are explained in the first glossary at the end of *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis*, vol. ii, pt. ii (Rolls Series).

Lestagium. Tributum exactum in nundinis ex mercibus (*Ducange*).

The Stone Circle on Withypool Hill, Exmoor.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

SOMERSET, as is well known amongst antiquaries, contains within its borders the remarkably fine group of three stone circles and outlying stones at Stanton Drew, a few miles south of Bristol. Of less important circles made up of smaller stones none, I believe, have been delineated on the Somerset ordnance maps or in the *Proceedings* of this Society. In the paper¹ on the "Rude Stone Monuments of Exmoor and its Borders," (part 1), by the Rev. J. F. Chanter and Mr. R. Hansford Worth, records of the existence of stone circles are conspicuous by their absence, and under the heading of "Circles" the authors say "we have at present no undoubted peristyle to record."

Whilst riding in a mist on Withypool Hill, nearly seven furlongs to the s.w. of the bridge over the River Barle at Withypool,—in 1898, the horse ridden by Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of the Western Circuit, stumbled against a small standing-stone among thick heather and other growth which covered this portion of Withypool Common at the time. On this occasion Mr. Hamilton noticed other stones which appeared to form segments of a circle without being continuous.

Withypool Common covers some 3,000 acres, and periodically the moors are burnt in different parts to free the underlying grass from being overshadowed by heather, gorse and other wiry growths. After the western slopes of Withypool Hill

1. *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.*, Vol. XXXVII, 1905, p. 393.

were burnt a short time ago, Mr. Hamilton again visited the spot and believed it possible that the small stones might represent the remains of a megalithic monument of inconsiderable importance. As the stones were not marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Sheet of this area (Somerset, Sheet LVI. N.E.) he thought it highly probable that his accidental discovery might prove to be a "mare's nest!" Having communicated his observations to one of this Society's vice-presidents, Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., he was recommended to inform me, with the result that, at Mr. Hamilton's invitation, I visited Withypool last August, and had the satisfaction of finding that the remaining stones, nearly forty in number, enclosed a circular area about forty yards in diameter; and that there was no doubt that the site represented a "Stone Circle" of prehistoric origin, dating perhaps from the early Bronze Age.

Having complimented Mr. Hamilton on his "find," I proceeded to make a careful survey of the monument, with detailed notes of the position and dimensions of each stone; but the area was not contoured.

The circle is situated on the S.W. slope of Withypool Hill, 733 yards E.S.E. of Portford Bridge. The ground within the area of the circle sloped evenly and gradually from east to west, the fall, according to the eye, being about eight feet. The surface soil is of a peaty nature thinly overgrown with heather and stunted whortleberry-shrubs.

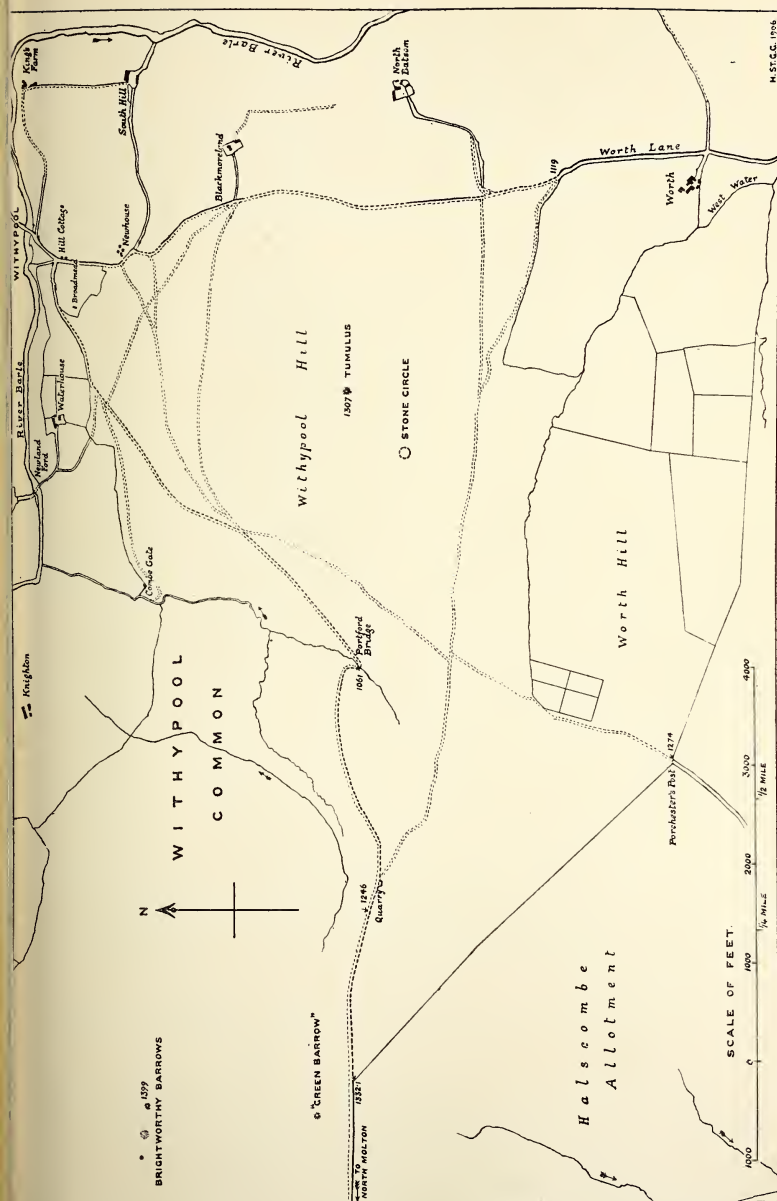
We must now deal with the topography of the circle. This part of the moor is seldom traversed except by staghunters, shepherds and whortleberry-pickers, and owing to the growth of the heather, etc.,—sometimes, however, checked by the ravages of moorland fires,—and to the fact that none of the stones exceed two feet in height, it is not altogether surprising that this ancient site was missed by those responsible for the Ordnance survey of West Somerset, although the tumulus, at an altitude of 1307 feet above sea level and within 300 yards to the N.E. of the circle, was used as a trigonometrical station in con-

junction with similar stations in the vicinity, viz., at Brightworthy Barrows, Old Barrow, Porchester's Post, Bradley Hams and near Worth Wood.

After the completion of my plan, three bearings were taken by means of a prismatic compass, (1) from Porchester's Post, (2) from a point on the road above and to the west of Portford Bridge, and (3) from a corner of a field on Worth Hill, in order that the position of the circle might be determined on the 6-inch ordnance sheet. The circle's situation having been fixed, a check-bearing was taken from the centre of the circle to Brightworthy Barrows, and it is estimated that its position, as shown on the accompanying sketch map (taken from the ordnance sheet), is relatively correct.

The circle is situated at an altitude of 1250 feet above the mean level of the sea (see 1-inch ordnance sheet, No. 294), in the parish of Withypool, from the bridge of which village, crossing the River Barle, it is 1497 yards¹ in a s.w. direction. The tumulus on the top of Withypool Hill is the nearest landmark to the circle, being only 286 yards to the n.e.; but the summit of the tumulus cannot be seen from the circle. The Brightworthy Barrows (three) are distinctly seen from the circle, the eastern one, with an altitude of 1399 feet, being one mile 597 yards in a n.w. direction; Green Barrow is seen one mile 500 yards to the w.n.w. of the circle; Old Barrow, with an altitude of 1277 feet, to the s.s.e., at a distance of one mile 267 yards; the Twitchen Barrows (altitude 1285 feet), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a s.w. direction; the Wam Barrows (three) on the summit of Winsford Hill (altitude 1405), $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles distant in an e. direction; the tumulus on Sherdon (altitude 1455 feet) may be seen with glasses nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles off to the w.n.w. Of other ancient sites, etc., the following distances are measured from the ordnance sheets:—Cow Castle, $3\frac{1}{3}$ miles n.w.; Road Castle (near Exford), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles n.e.; Tarr Steps, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles s.e.;

1. All the distances are given as the crow flies.



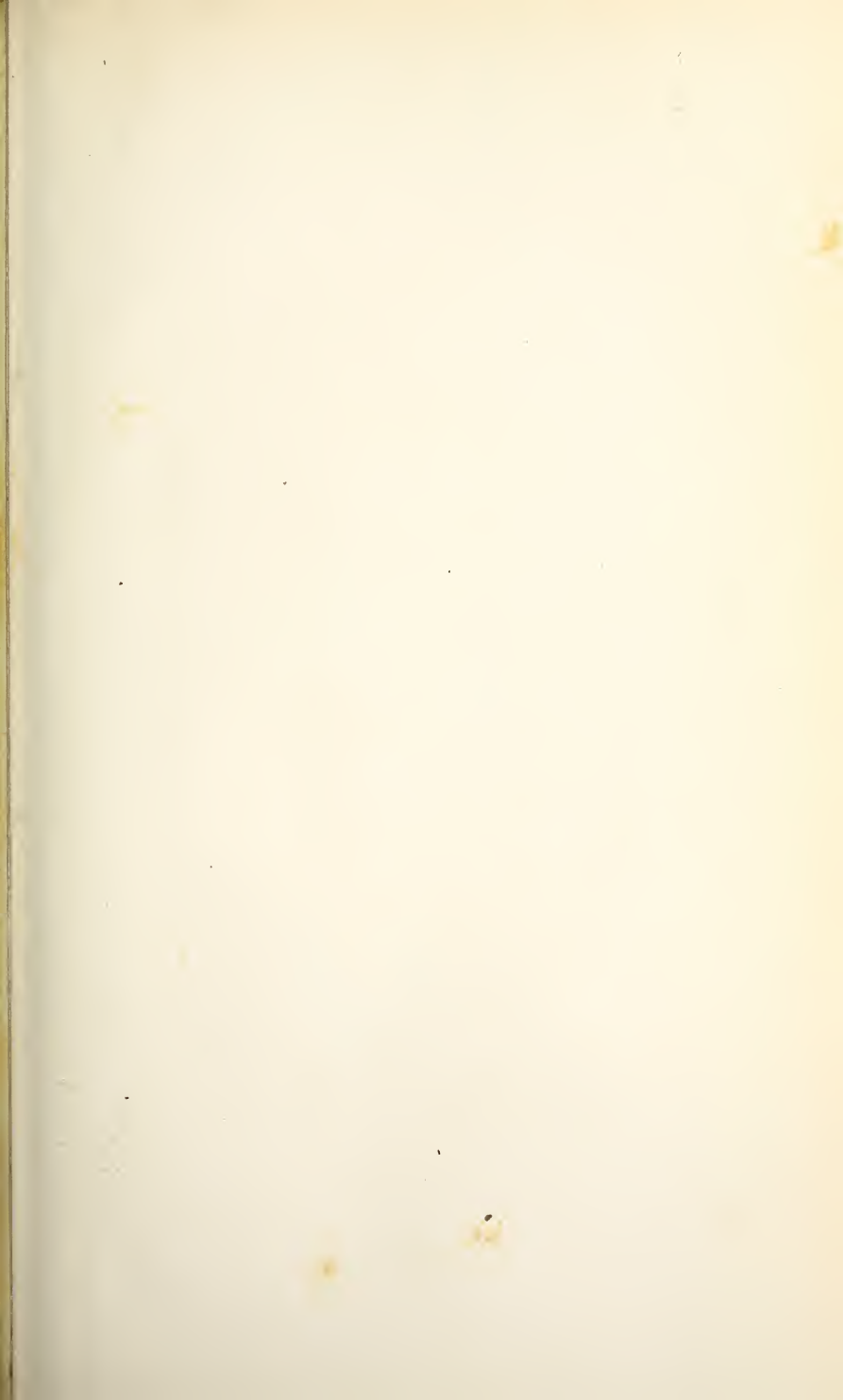
and the "Caractacus Stone"¹ on Winsford Hill, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E.S.E. From neighbouring towns and villages the circle is situated as follows:—Dulverton, $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles S.E.; Winsford, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles $\frac{1}{4}$ a little N. of W.; Exford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N.N.E.; Dunster, 11 miles N.E. The nearest farmhouses are Waterhouse, Blackmoreland and North Batsom, each about 1200 yards distant in N., N.E. and E. directions respectively, whilst Worth Farm is at a rather greater distance to the S.E.

These items pretty well exhaust the topographical details, and it remains now to describe the circle itself. The marginal lines of the plan have been delineated true N. and S., and E. and W.,² and enclose an area of nearly 0.37 acre. It will be readily seen that the 37 remaining stones and stumps are circularly arranged, or very nearly so, with a diameter of $119\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and a circumference measuring about 375 feet (or rather more than half-a-furlong). To account for the enormous gaps, especially on the N. and W., from which stones have been taken, we can only conclude that they have been carted away for road metal. It is true that a large number of stones remain, but until we calculated that the circle originally included something approaching a hundred stones on its periphery, the extent of vandalism that has taken place could be only estimated vaguely. It is extremely difficult to suggest even the approximate number of stones the circle consisted of originally, but it seems probable that they were set up at an *average* distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Probing might perhaps reveal stumps of other stones not marked on my plan, but probing, apart from actual digging, I regard as on the whole rather unsatisfactory.

Of the stones that remain only a small proportion can be

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXVI, ii, pp. 82-87.

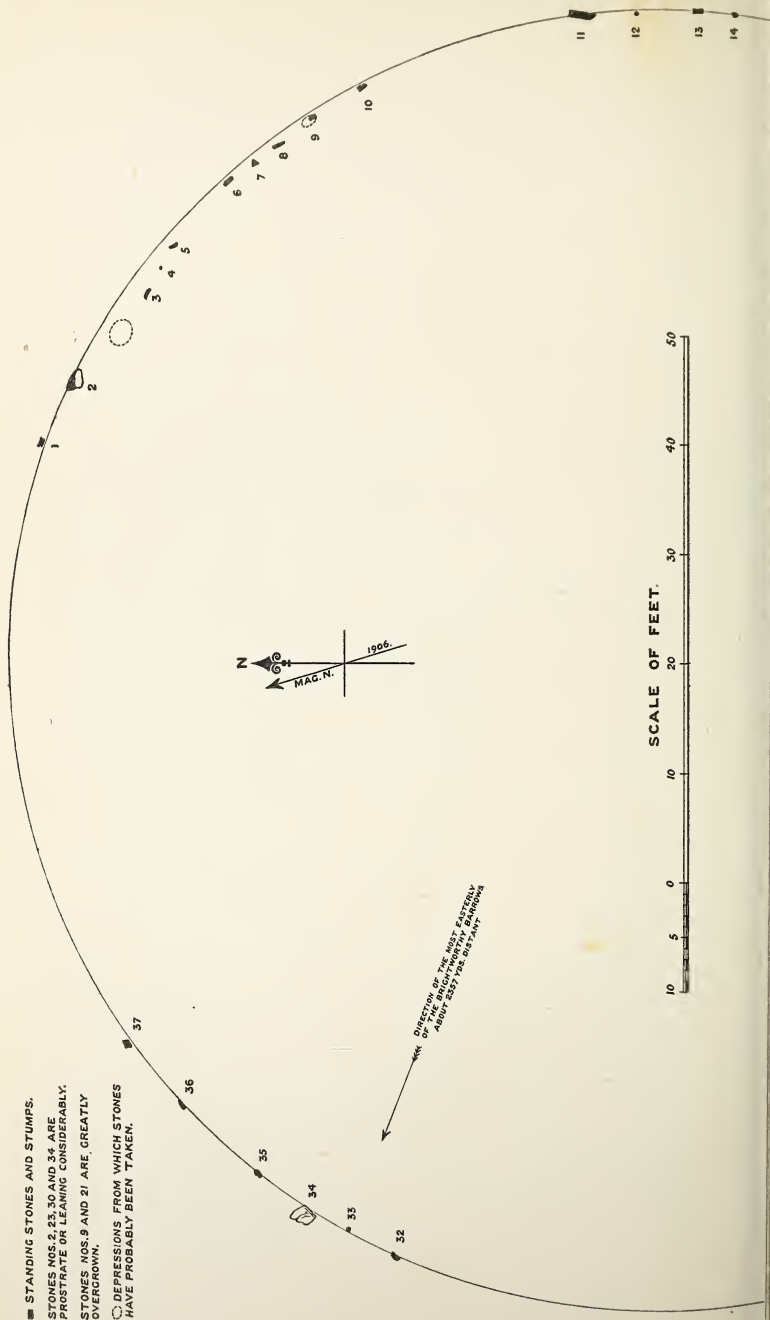
2. The magnetic variation at Withypool, viz., $17^{\circ} 10'$, was obtained from the Director-General of the Ordnance Surveys, Southampton. He also informs me that the convergency of the sheet lines of the 6-inch Ordnance map, Somerset LVI. N.E., from the true north is $53'. 33''$ on the W. side and $50'. 20''$ on the E. side, both convergencies being towards the east.



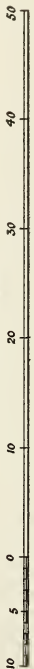
■ STANDING STONES AND STUMPS.

STONES NOS. 2, 23, 30 AND 34 ARE PROSTRATE OR LEANING CONSIDERABLY. STONES NOS. 9 AND 21 ARE GREATLY OVERGROWN.

○ DEPRESSIONS FROM WHICH STONES HAVE PROBABLY BEEN TAKEN.

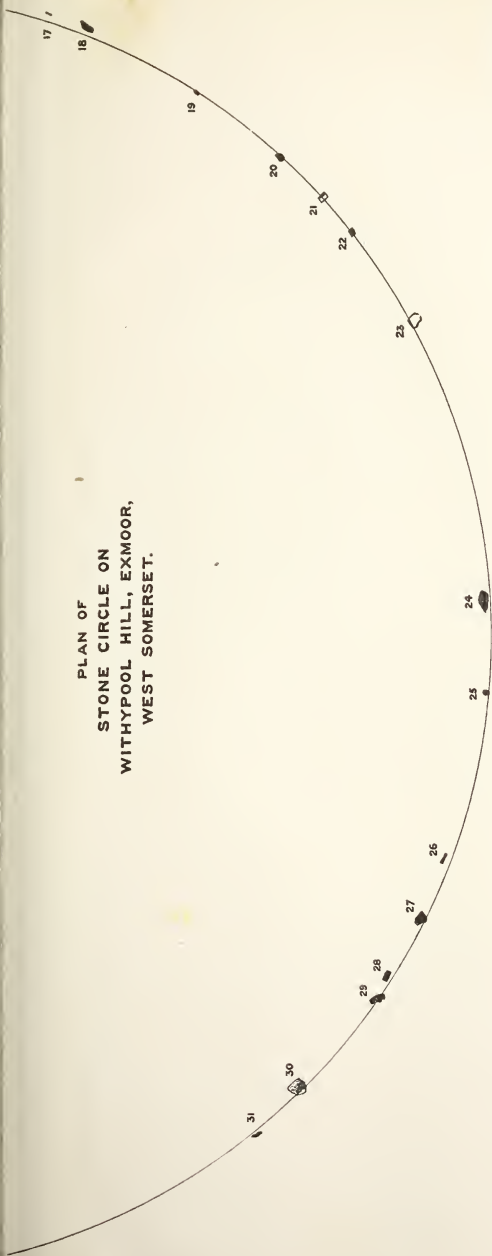


SCALE OF FEET.



PLAN OF
STONE CIRCLE ON
WITHYPOOL HILL, EXMOOR,
WEST SOMERSET.

H. ST. GEORGE CRAY,
MENS. ET DEL., 1906.





regarded as being even fairly complete. A descriptive list of all the stones with dimensions forms an appendix to this paper ; it may be found useful for reference and especially if the circle becomes further mutilated. No stone exceeds 2 feet in height (No. 30 is 2 ft.), and the average height of the standing-stones that remain is only 1·03 ft. The widest stone, No. 11, is 2·3 ft. across at the base, the average width, calculated from all the stones excluding stumps, being 1·19 ft. In thickness the stones average 0·59 ft.

Compared with our more stately and better known circles this example appears, from a superficial examination, to be of no great importance, although, of course, its plan and structural details should be placed on record. It is quite probable that it may have served the same purpose as similar circles on Dartmoor are supposed to have done, viz., as 'sacred circles' devoted to cremation or for funeral feasts. Considerable numbers of barrows are situated near to, or in sight of, the circles which have been investigated by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee. As previously stated, Withypool circle is bounded by tumuli on the highest surrounding ground, and it is quite possible that human remains may have been cremated within the circle before being finally deposited in the adjacent barrows. There are no isolated monoliths, as far as I am aware, in the immediate neighbourhood of the circle.

The tumulus on the top of Withypool Hill may have been much higher in early days (it shows signs of considerable pillage), but I doubt if it were ever seen from the centre of the circle. Observed from the circle's centre the sun would rise behind the tumulus at, or about, the time of the summer solstice ; but neither my time nor my instruments afforded me the means of making the necessary calculations.

There is some similarity between the Withypool Circle and two rather larger stone circles in Cornwall which I have more recently (September 1906) surveyed for the British Association. I refer to the Fernacre Circle and the Stannon Circle on the

moors near Rough Tor and Brown Willy. Neither of these circles, however, approximate nearly so closely to the line of a true circle as the Withypool Circle; but in the general irregularity of the stones themselves and in their arrangement, there is a marked similarity between the three circles. The Withypool Circle, as previously stated, has only 37 stones remaining, whereas the Fernacre and the Stannon Circles have about 70 and 80 respectively, either standing or prostrate.

It is highly probable that the Withypool Circle was originally a true circle and that the prehistoric builders planned it out by means of a central stake with a rope as radius. The stones which do not now fall on the line of the true circle are not far removed from what might have been their original position, and it is quite possible that if any gradual displacement has taken place, it has been caused by what is known as 'soil-creep.'

Many of the stones of the Withypool Circle are conspicuously veined with quartz, but I am not sure that all the remaining stones of the circle come from the same local beds. I brought home a specimen of one of the typical stones and this has been examined by Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey. He says that it is "a specimen of hard pale grey grit with flakes of white mica; a local rock probably from the Pickwell Down grits, in the area to the south of Withypool. The blocks of the Tarr Steps are from the same formation which is generally regarded as the basement division of the Upper Devonian."

SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF THE STONES.

No. 1.—Small stone, or large stump, with flat top. Max. width 0·7 ft.; thickness 0·35 ft.; height 0·45 ft.

No. 2.—Standing-stone, much veined with quartz, leaning inwards at an angle of about 60° with the ground. Stands in a deep depression on S. and W., the stone on these sides being partly supported by a tussock. Max. width 1·9 ft. on the N.N.E. face; max. thickness 0·75 ft. near the base; approximate height when standing erect, 1·5 ft.

No. 3.—Stump, just showing above the ground. Width 1·2 ft.; max. thickness 0·35 ft.

No. 4.—Small, sharp stump, 0·23 ft. above the ground; max. width 0·35 ft.

No. 5.—Stump. Width 0·9 ft. ; thickness 0·35 ft. ; height 0·4 ft.

No. 6.—Stands in slight depression, with tussock surrounding the stone ; flat face ; leaning a little inwards. Max. width at base 1·2 ft. ; max. thickness 0·4 ft. ; height above tussock 1·1 ft.

No. 7.—Standing-stone with triangular base and three faces, tapering to a point at top. Basal width on inner side 0·7 ft. ; thickness from inner face at base to sharp angle on E.N.E. 0·7 ft. ; height 1·1 ft.

No. 8.—Perhaps a complete stone, but probably a stump ; flat top, 1·1 ft. by 0·35 ft. It leans a little inwards.

No. 9.—Large stump, or stone fallen in a S.E. direction ; three-quarters of the surface are overgrown, the remainder seen 1 in. above the ground. Width (or length ?) obtained by probing 1·75 ft.

No. 10.—Stump tapering to a sharp edge at the top. Width 0·95 ft. ; max. thickness at base 0·5 ft. ; height 0·5 ft.

No. 11.—Standing-stone, the widest in the circle. Depression on inner side and tussock ; stands nearly upright. Max. basal width along E. side 2·3 ft. ; max. thickness at base 0·6 ft. (narrower at top) ; height above tussock 1·55 ft.

No. 12.—Small stump, just showing above the ground. About 0·4 ft. across.

No. 13.—Small stone, or stump, with clean fracture at top ; quadrangular section ; leans inwards. Width 0·9 ft. ; thickness 0·4 ft. ; max. height 0·3 ft.

No. 14.—Small standing-stone, or stump (?), probably the former. Max. width 0·6 ft. ; max. height 0·55 ft.

No. 15.—Stump of a fairly large stone ; partly overgrown at N. Width 1·2 ft. ; max. thickness 0·35 ft. ; max. height 0·25 ft.

No. 16.—Small stump, just showing above the ground.

No. 17.—Very thin portion of a stump, the remaining thickness having been split off. Width 0·6 ft. ; thickness 0·07 ft.

No. 18.—Stout stump ; ragged fracture on the top. Max. width 1·4 ft. ; max. thickness 0·6 ft. ; max. height 0·6 ft.

No. 19.—Small stump, loose, only 0·15 ft. above the ground. Width 0·55 ft. ; max. thickness 0·35 ft.

No. 20.—Perhaps a big stump, but probably a small weathered stone. Width 0·75 ft. ; thickness 0·5 ft. ; height 0·5 ft.

No. 21.—Stump of oblong plan 0·8 ft. by 0·55 ft., almost covered by heather ; it does not show above the ground in any place more than 0·15 ft.

No. 22.—Small upright stone much veined with quartz ; it tapers to a rounded top. Width at base 0·7 ft. ; thickness 0·5 ft. ; height 0·7 ft.

No. 23.—Prostrate and loose slab of stone which appears to belong to the circle. Max. length 1·45 ft. ; max. thickness 0·3 ft.

No. 24.—Upright stone with slight depression and tussock on inner side ; tapers towards the top. Width at base 2 ft. ; max. thickness 0·8 ft. ; max. height 1·25 ft.

No. 25.—Stump, portion of which just shows above the ground. About 0·5 ft. across.

No. 26.—Stump. Width 1 ft. ; thickness 0·3 ft.

No. 27.—Standing-stone leaning outwards to a slight extent ; it tapers from all sides to a fairly sharp top. Max. width 1·3 ft. ; max. thickness, taken obliquely, 1 ft. ; present height (as leaning) 0·9 ft.

No. 28.—Upright stone, standing in slight depression on inner side, but no tussock ; tapering towards the top to a certain extent. Width at base 1 ft. ; thickness 0·45 ft. ; height 1·2 ft.

No. 29.—Rough stone veined with quartz; leans outwards in a W.S.W. direction. The line of the width of the stone runs in a N.W. and S.E. direction. Max. width at base 1·6 ft.; max. thickness 0·6 ft.; max. height 1·05 ft.

No. 30.—This is the highest of the remaining stones of the circle; leans considerably outwards at an angle of about 35° with the ground; depression round the stone on W., N.W., and S.W., with tussock. Max. width at base 1·4 ft.; max. thickness 1·15 ft.; height 2 ft. (not measured vertically, but along the face of the stone).

No. 31.—Narrow stump. Width 1·1 ft.; max. thickness 0·25 ft.; height 0·2 ft.

No. 32.—Upright stone, tapering towards the top, which is fairly sharp; veined with quartz. Width 1 ft.; max thickness 0·5 ft.; height 0·8 ft.

No. 33.—Stump (?), on level with the ground and showing very slightly.

No. 34.—Stone almost prostrate; in depression clearly marked on the N., N.E., and N.W.; it rests on a tussock at an angle of about 15° with the ground. Width at base 1·25 ft.; max. thickness 0·65 ft.; height, measured along the inner face of the stone, 1·8 ft.

No. 35.—Small standing-stone leaning outwards to the extent of about 60° with the ground. Width 0·95 ft.; thickness 0·3 ft.; height on slope 0·7 ft.

No. 36.—Stump leaning a little outwards. Width 0·85 ft.; thickness 0·25 ft.; height 0·4 ft.

No. 37.—Rough stump showing above the ground to the extent of 0·2 ft. Width 0·8 ft.; thickness 0·55 ft.





PREHISTORIC "DUG-OUT" BOAT, FOUND AT
SHAPWICK, SOMERSET, 1906.

Photograph by Wood & Son, Bridgwater.

Prehistoric Boat, found at Shapwick, 1906.

BY ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A.

ON Saturday, September 15th, 1906, whilst a man named G. Wall was cleaning out a ditch near Shapwick Station on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, he cut into a piece of timber which he thought resembled the end of a boat. Having recently been to the Glastonbury museum, and with the canoe exhibited there fresh in his memory, he was prompted to unearth more of the wood. This further investigation proved the correctness of his surmise and was the means of bringing to light the flat-bottomed boat which is the subject of the accompanying illustration.¹

The Shapwick specimen is the fourth boat which has been found in the Brue district during the last seventy years. What the exact shape and dimensions were of the one discovered in the turbaries somewhere about the year 1840, we shall probably never know, but we may reasonably suppose it to have been of much larger proportions than either of those more recently discovered. The only knowledge we have of this interesting relic is the brief notice of it given by the late Mr. W. Stradling,² who, unfortunately, only heard about it after its destruction. He describes the boat from information obtained as being "a very large canoe, formed from an immense oak, and no doubt excavated by fire," and proceeding, he says it was "long known as 'Squire Phippen's big ship,' and

1. The photograph is reproduced by permission of Messrs. Wood and Son, Monmouth Studios, Bridgwater.

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. i, pt. 2, p. 52.

made its appearance partially in dry seasons" and was finally "broken up and used by the cottagers for fuel." In a previous paragraph mention is made of "three paddles or oars by which canoes were steered" as coming from the same neighbourhood as the boat. One of these paddles is in the Stradling collection in Taunton Castle Museum; it is $24\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, and was found in peat at Edington Burtle.¹

The Glastonbury canoe was found in 1892 protruding from the side of a ditch situated in the vicinity of the Lake Village, and, like the Shapwick boat, one end was damaged by the spades of successive ditch-cleaners. The Glastonbury boat is flat-bottomed, tapering towards the bow and cut out of a single trunk of oak. When complete it measured 18ft. long; its greatest width is 2ft., and its greatest interior depth 12ins.²

A portion of a second boat, not made of oak, was found in the substructure of the Glastonbury Lake Village during the excavations in 1895. The fragment was twenty feet long and included one half of the bow-end and part of the starboard side; the piece probably belonged to a boat of much greater length. The wood was much decayed and quite soft, and at several places tool-marks and charring were distinctly seen on the inner surface.

The Shapwick boat was found at the west side of the ditch bordering the east side of the road leading from the station to Shapwick Village, and at the distance of 309ft. from the railway gates. It was lying lengthways in an E.N.E. and w.s.w. direction: the bow-end being eastward and protruding into the ditch was at a considerably higher level than the stern. The boat was tilted sideways towards the south, resting on its starboard side; the port side, being uppermost, was pressed inwards and downwards almost to a horizontal position by the weight of the superincumbent layers of peat.

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlviii, pt. 1, p. 85.

2. It is figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xl, pt. 2, plate facing p. 148.

When the site was visited by the writer the boat had been removed to an adjoining shed and the hole filled in. Enquiries, however, were made as to the depth at which it was found, and produced estimates varying from 12 to 16ft. below the surface for the stern, and 4ft. for the bow-end. The great difference in the level of the two ends is at first sight misleading, and suggests an exceptional inequality of the beds of peat, but the discrepancy may to a large extent be accounted for by the proximity of the stern end to the roadway which is artificially raised, and on the other hand by the fall of the surface level towards the ditch margin.

The boat is cut out of one stem of oak; the bottom is flat and quite whole; the sides are straight for 16ft. 6ins., slightly inclined outwards from below upwards, and remarkably thin for their length. The stern looked at from above has a semi-circular outline and although in several fragments is otherwise complete. The bow is much damaged, but appears to have been round like the stern. The wood shows no ancient tool-marks, the surface being smooth and even. No holes, plugged or otherwise, are noticeable through the sides or bottom, and the edge is without a notch. At 2ft. 6ins. from both ends the bottom slants up towards the edge like a modern punt. The following measurements were made after the removal of the boat to the shed:—Total approximate length 20ft. 7ins. The depth inside ranged from 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins., to 13ins. The inside width of the bottom at 3ft. from the stern measured 2ft. 3ins., at 9ft. from the stern 2ft. 1in., and at 15ft. from the same end 1ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The greatest inside width across the top is at 6ft. from the stern, where it measured 2ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. The average thickness of the sides near the upper edge is $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and at the junction of the sides with the bottom 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The thickness of the bottom at the centre of the boat is 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and at the damaged end 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. As the sides approach the stern, the thickness of the wood gradually increases to 6ins.

Nothing was found in the boat except peat, and a thin layer

of soft blue clay, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, next to the wood. The clay was similar to that which underlies the peat throughout the moor. With reference to the age of the boat, it is difficult to give even an approximate date as nothing was found associated with it. The depth at which it was found is of little help, as peat beds are unstable, and their growth most uncertain. Judging by the workmanship and finish of the wood, it is possible that the boat was made with iron tools, and this surmise is strengthened by its resemblance in several details to the Glastonbury specimen which was found in the immediate vicinity of remains of the Early Iron age, dating from about B.C. 250, or rather earlier. The boat must have been made from a grand tree, as it was all heart of oak.

I have been given to understand that Capt. B. A. Warry who owns the boat has had a large trough made, and at the time of writing it is being preserved under water at the "Griffin's Head" Inn.

Screenwork in the Churches of the Minehead District.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

SOMERSET is a county rich in ancient woodwork, and it would perhaps be difficult to find a locality in which the imaginative genius of the skilled craftsmen of olden days, as exemplified in the interior fittings and furniture of its churches, is more delightfully expressed.

The sister county of Devon can perhaps boast a numerical advantage in surviving examples of screens, pulpits, and benches—at all events of the pre-Reformation era,—but there are still one or two favoured districts in the county of Somerset where these interesting survivals cluster thickly, and this is notably the case around Minehead and Dunster, in the stretch of country from the foothills of Exmoor eastward to the Quantocks.

This pre-eminence would be still more marked, had it not been for the ravages of XIX Century vandalism, which under the greatly abused name of ‘restoration’ has despoiled the district of nearly half of those screens which were known to have been standing before the modern rage for renovation came in.

Dulverton, King’s Brompton, Luccombe, Selworthy, Williton, St. Audries, Brompton Ralph, Combe Florey,—all these parishes can tell the same sad story of beautiful remains swept away, either to destruction, or to rest in private hands, their fragments in some cases relegated to secular uses.

It is more particularly of the screens that I purpose to deal with in this paper, since to speak of the benches and carved pulpits, except incidentally, would be to traverse too wide a field.

The screenwork in the county of Somerset is remarkable in more ways than one. It exhibits, for one thing, a diversity both of type and of detail, which goes much deeper than we are apt to find in other parts : and with this radical difference of form co-exists for the most part a high average order of artistic merit, and much ingenuity of design. Many screens being of unique pattern, form a class by themselves. Let me briefly mention the following, though strictly speaking, out of our district—namely the screen at Fitzhead, (now restored to its proper place), that at Curry Rivel, and the little screen of Enmore, now at Huish Episcopi.

The Somerset screens do not, for this reason, fall quite so readily into groups as do those of Devon, which in spite of the great difference of feeling in the character of their detail, present for the most part a decided family likeness.

Nevertheless there are some well-marked groups in the county, and of these none stands out more distinctly than the little group of 'fan-groined' screens in the Minehead district.

This group of screens is affiliated to those of Devon by the similarity of their general form, consisting of a series of arched fenestrations, or window-like openings, divided by slender moulded mullions, and their heads filled with delicate tracery of the Perpendicular type. Between these lights rise, from stout bead-moulded standards, the graceful fan-vaulting which is their most conspicuous ornament.

This, like most of the Devonshire examples, consists of panels enriched with sunk geometric tracery, divided by moulded ribs. Over all runs a cornice enriched by several rows of conventional vine-leaf and pomegranate enrichments divided by beads, and each had originally a carved upright cresting above, and underneath, a smaller inverted one.

All these screens supported rood-lofts, of an average breadth of some six feet in most cases,¹ and these were originally all fenced in by upright balcony fronts, those to the westward, or nave side, being generally of a very elaborate nature.

Most of these were removed at the Reformation, and their place was taken by a plainer framework, the loft being generally used in post-Reformation days as a singers' or minstrels' gallery, whilst in later years it was often turned into a pew for school-children, sometimes for "grown-ups."

In the case of the screen at Minehead the churchwardens' accounts shew that the loft was thus re-used and fitted with seats in 1630. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox, writing in the *Athenæum* for Sept. 29th, 1906, says that these seats remained, and were in use by the school-children, up to the restoration in 1887-9.

At King's Brompton there was, until comparatively recent years, a fine screen, with its rood-loft, containing some original panels. Unfortunately, when the church underwent a somewhat drastic restoration under a late incumbent, the screen was removed entirely, and was deposited in the vicarage stable-loft. Upon the resignation of this vicar some years later, all his goods were sold, and the greater part were bought by a woman-broker of Tiverton, who without any authority, claimed and removed the screen, and it has since been impossible to discover its whereabouts, in spite of the earnest endeavours of the present vicar and his churchwardens.

In addition to the group of fine "fan-vaulted" screens above described, still standing in the Minehead district, there are to be found others, of an earlier and simpler type.

The vaulted or groined screens, with their elaborate cornices and other enrichments belong to a period not long antecedent to the Reformation. It has been thought by competent judges

1. The width of the Minehead rood-loft is exceptional, being about 8ft. That of Withycombe is 5ft. 6ins.

that they were mostly erected between 1450 and 1530, or thereabouts.

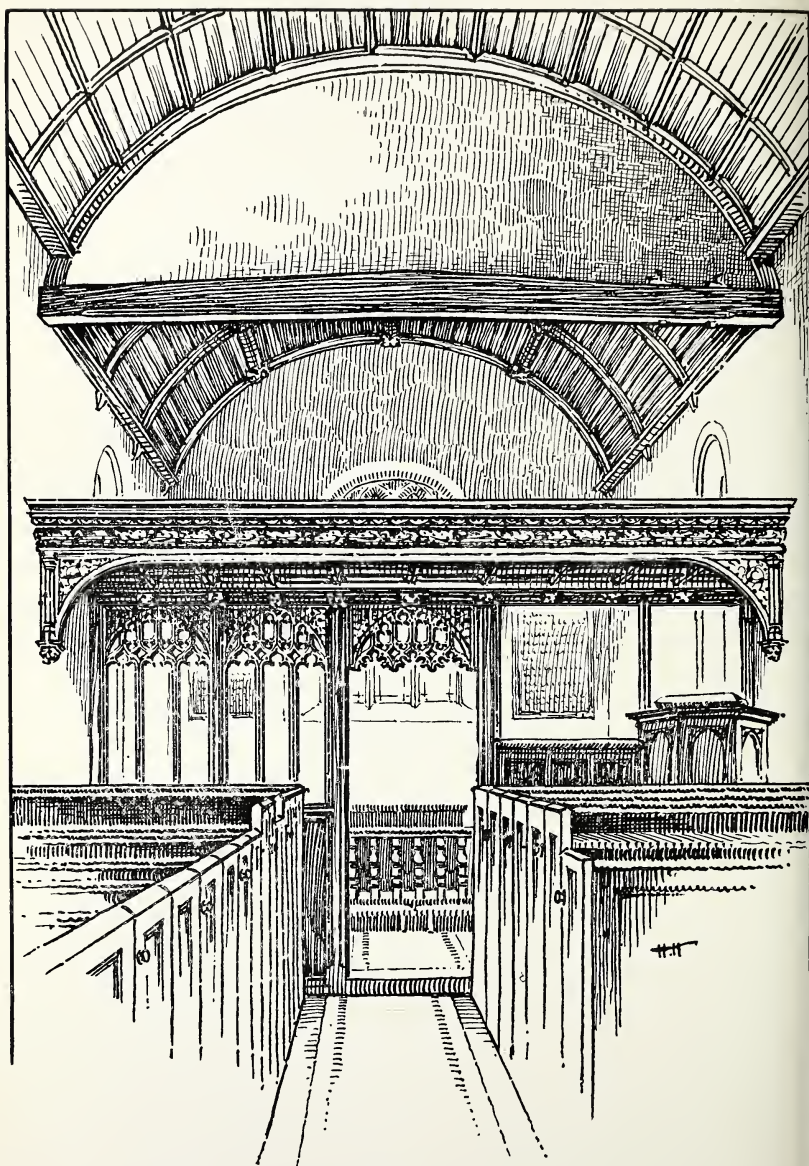
The recorded dates for several of the Devonshire examples of this order, tend to bear out this opinion, though there are some groined screens earlier than 1450, such as that of Torbrian, for which the date 1430 is given; whilst the screens at Halberton, and Uffculme, which are sister screens, probably both date from 1420. But an examination of the tracery and other detail of these reveal a certain character in their design indicative of an early stage of development, and a heaviness of proportion not found in the later work.

The later vaulted screens are usually found in connection with a particular type of church. This type, which is almost universal in Devonshire, and is found very largely in West Somerset, possesses no structural division between nave and chancel. The barrel roof runs continuously from east to west and the walls are without a break internally, the aisles being generally continued eastward, flanking the chancel. There being no chancel arch, the rood-screen assumes a character of prime importance and necessity, a practical as well as a symbolic or liturgical value. Hence the accentuation of dignity and respect bestowed upon this feature in the West country.

In the Minehead district are several churches of this kind, and hence the groined screens are relatively numerous. Minehead, Selworthy, Porlock, and Dulverton, are amongst those churches which offer examples of the continuous roof; while St. Decuman's exhibits a slender arch which is a mere stone rib following the curve of the roof over the chancel opening, and the aisles are, as in a Devonshire church, continuous north and south of the chancel.

An examination of any of these churches of the southwestern type will readily enable one to gauge the importance of the screens in their internal economy. Their injudicious removal has but too often left the churches thus cleared a mere empty shell, naked and forlorn.





RADDINGTON.

The frequency of this type of church in the south-west arises from the fact that towards the close of the XV Century, a great era of church building and church enlargement was inaugurated, and churches in Somerset and Devon were very largely rebuilt under the influence of a school of church building associated with those counties which were more peculiarly the home of the Celtic men, and in which the customs and traditions of the original British church still lingered.

In the process, there was a general tendency to discard the fittings which had done duty in the more ancient structures, in favour of more elaborate woodwork, of more ample proportions. This is notably the case in Devon and Cornwall, where, as the late George E. Street observed, all the older stalls, benches, and carved screens seem to have been systematically swept away by the carvers of the XV Century.

But in Somerset this process was not carried out quite so relentlessly, as there remains still a fair number of examples of the earlier sort of woodwork in the county. There are still standing in the Minehead district a few screens undoubtedly dating from an earlier period, and the comparative simplicity of these is noteworthy.

EARLY WEST SOMERSET SCREENS.

RADDINGTON.—There is a screen at Raddington, the proportion and arrangement of which is typical of the XIV Century, and in spite of the apparently Perpendicular character of its traceried lights, I should not venture to assign to it any later date than 1400. Some years ago it was badly mutilated, the front beam of the loft being carried back and attached to the head of the screen itself, the feet of the two carved triangular spandrel-brackets, which supported it at each end, being cut off, together with the bases of the little shafts attached to them.

In Plate I, these brackets are shewn restored to their original

form, and the beam brought forward to its proper place, some feet westward of the screen, the space between being panelled with a hollow coving, supporting the loft. The rood-loft itself I have not endeavoured to restore in the sketch, but the rood-beam, with its "tympanum" above it, is still there, the latter being now plastered over. Doubtless once it formed the background for a rood and statuary, and possibly, like so many others, displayed some sort of sacred picture.

ELWORTHY.—Another very early screen, or the remains of one, is to be found at Elworthy. (Plate II.) Here the traceried lights are of a distinctively Decorated order, different to anything else now remaining in the district. I have seen some similar heads at Glastonbury, worked into a cottage window. The Elworthy panels have been incorporated with a screen of Laudian date, along the cornice of which runs the quaint legend :—

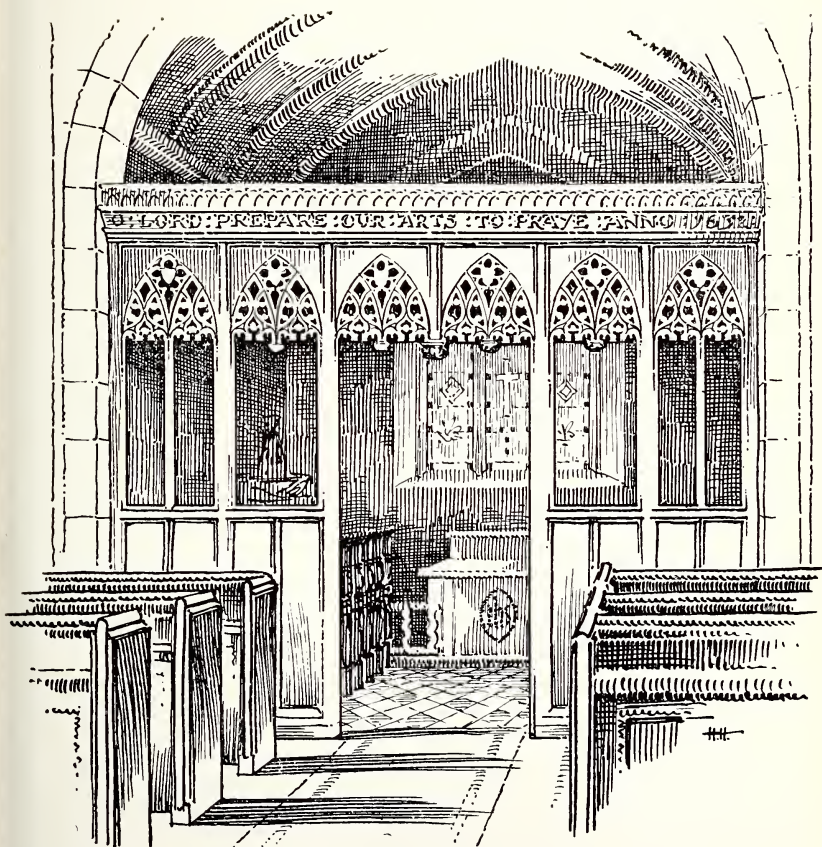
"O Lord, prepare our *arts* to praye : Anno 1632."

COMBE FLOREY.—At Combe Florey, an adjoining parish, was another screen, standing perfect with its doors in 1845. What has become of it, I do not know.

BROMPTON RALPH.—Yet another neighbouring church, Brompton Ralph, possessed a chancel-screen, which is mentioned by Jeboult as standing in 1873, being then well preserved, and worthy of particular notice. It was cleared out by the then vicar who rebuilt the chancel and altered its proportions, and after being stored for awhile in a loft in the village, it was removed to his residence, Hartrow Manor, where the remains are still preserved.

By the courtesy of the Rev. Sweet Escott, son of the late vicar, and present lord of the manor, I have been enabled to see some of the remnants still existing in his carpenter's shed.

There are several of these fragments, probably quite sufficient to reconstruct the work on the old lines, but a good deal has been used up by the carpenter from time to time, and some of the carved work has apparently gone to decorate

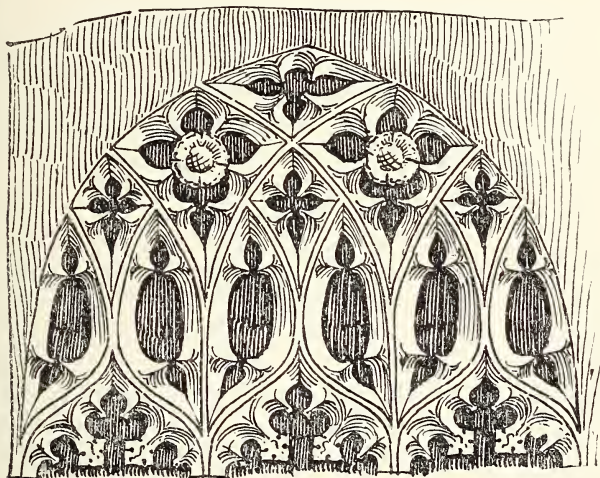


ELWORTHY.



furniture. The tracery-heads are extremely fine, and recall those in the screen at Elworthy, though they are rather later in design, as the illustration shews. It would indeed be an excellent thing if these beautiful remains could be saved, and once more devoted to the pious purpose of the original donors.

Both Elworthy and Brompton Ralph shew a type of screen with arcaded openings, but with flat spandrels between. It is



Portion of the Screen, Brompton Ralph.

doubtful whether they were ever groined. In both cases the flat surfaces exhibit more or less modern colouring, and I am inclined to think that illumination would have been the original mode of treatment of these spaces.

EAST QUANTOXHEAD.—Yet another screen of the earlier type survives at East Quantoxhead, (Plate IX), in a little church whose interior possesses a singular old-world charm of mellow tones, and presents a wonderful completeness and harmony of detail. This screen is square-headed, and contains good tracery, with other interesting ornament.

CULBONE.—But the gem of the district is perhaps Culbone, (Plate III), which is fascinating from its diminutive proportions. The screen here is probably no later than 1380, the tracery heads being of the massive quality peculiar to the earlier work. The original character is somewhat marred by the substitution of later and thinner mullions for the original shafts, whilst the cornices are incomplete, a very poverty-stricken piece of fretwork now doing duty as a cresting.

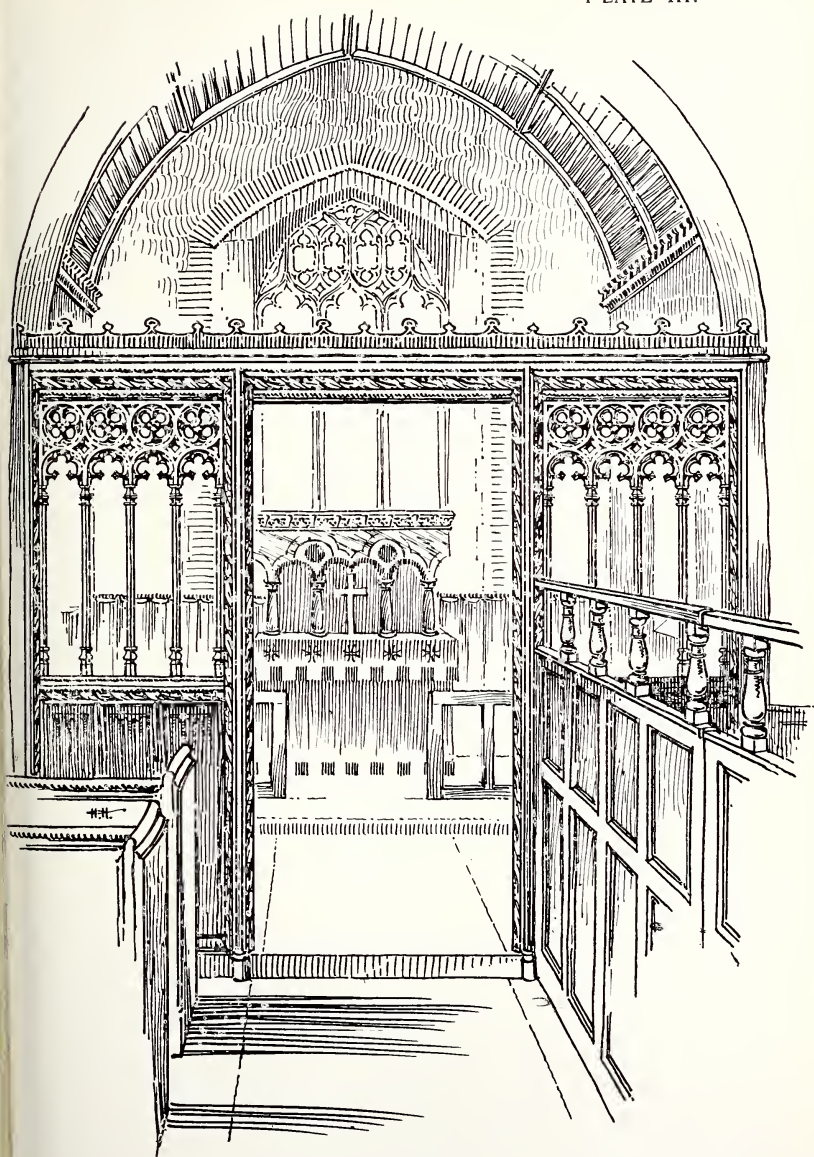
The rood-loft here would have projected to the westward, very much after the manner of the Raddington example; whilst overhead, the rood-beam, an entirely independent structure, would have traversed the chancel wall on its western face, where the remains of a bracket still testify to its former position. The framework of the screen is enriched with the twisted leaf-scroll so often found in Devon screens.

MONKSILVER.—Monksilver, a church replete with ancient carvings, possesses an oak screen, with pulpit and wonderfully wrought bench-ends, all apparently co-eval. The screen is one whose real type it is difficult to ascertain, since in 1844 it underwent well-meant but most injudicious renovation, involving some mutilation of the tracery-heads, which now exist in an obviously altered form. Nevertheless there is much fine work remaining, and the lower panels of the screen are peculiarly good.

FAN-VAULTED SCREENS.

I come now to a more individual consideration of the later screens—the fan-vaulted series, above mentioned.

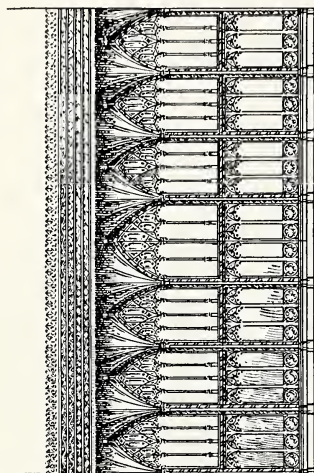
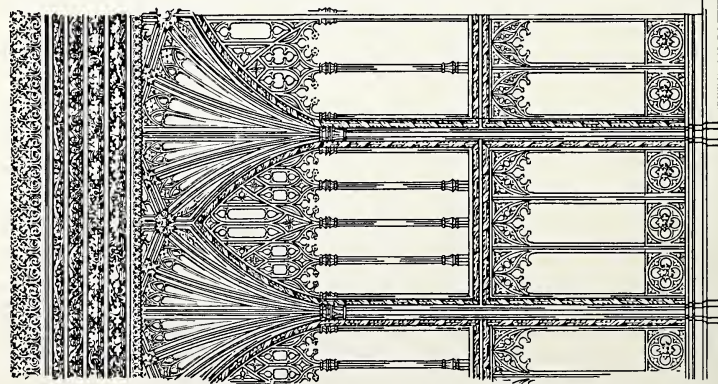
Of these there remain the following examples, viz., those of Dunster, Minehead, Timberscombe, Carhampton, Withycombe, Bicknoller, Saint Decuman's, West Quantoxhead (St. Audries), and lastly a screen included in the series on account of its affinity of character, but a little more remote in point of locality—that of Brushford, near Dulverton. Of these the



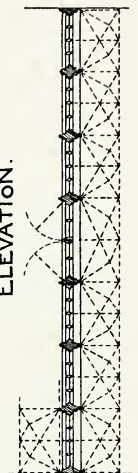
CULBONE.



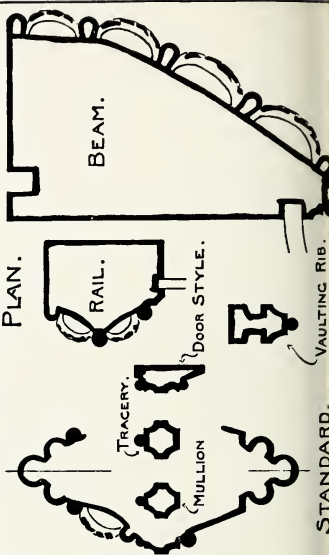
ROOD SCREEN ST. AUDRIES W. SOMERSET. FROM OLD CHURCH PULLED DOWN IN 1858.



ELEVATION.



PLAN.



BEAM.

RAIL.

TRACERY.

MULLION

DOOR STYLE.

STANDARD.

VAULTING RIB.

BAY. DOOR.

PART ELEVATION

following are in a fairly perfect, or complete state—Dunster, Minehead, Carhampton, and Withycombe.

The screens at Bicknoller and Timberscombe only survive in part—the nave section alone standing,—whilst the Withycombe screen has had its slender mullions removed from under the tracery-heads. The Brushford screen has undergone a much more serious mutilation : here the whole of the tracery has been cut clean away, leaving the openings quite clear. At Saint Decuman's the vaulting has disappeared, its place being taken now by flat carved spandrels.

ST. AUDRIES.—The screen of St. Audries Church, which I have included in my list, exists, I am sorry to say, only in a piece-meal condition at present. It attracted the attention of a writer in the early forties, and was recommended to would-be restorers as a model of what a screen should be. This appreciative notice, which I unearthed in an early publication of the Camden Society, led me to seek it, and great was my sorrow when I found that the church had been rebuilt in 1858, and the screen had disappeared—whither, no one seemed to know. After some enquiry, however, I found a man in the employment of the lord of the manor, who recalled the circumstance of its removal forty-six years before, and he remembered that the parts, after being taken down, had been removed to a lumber-room at the manor house.

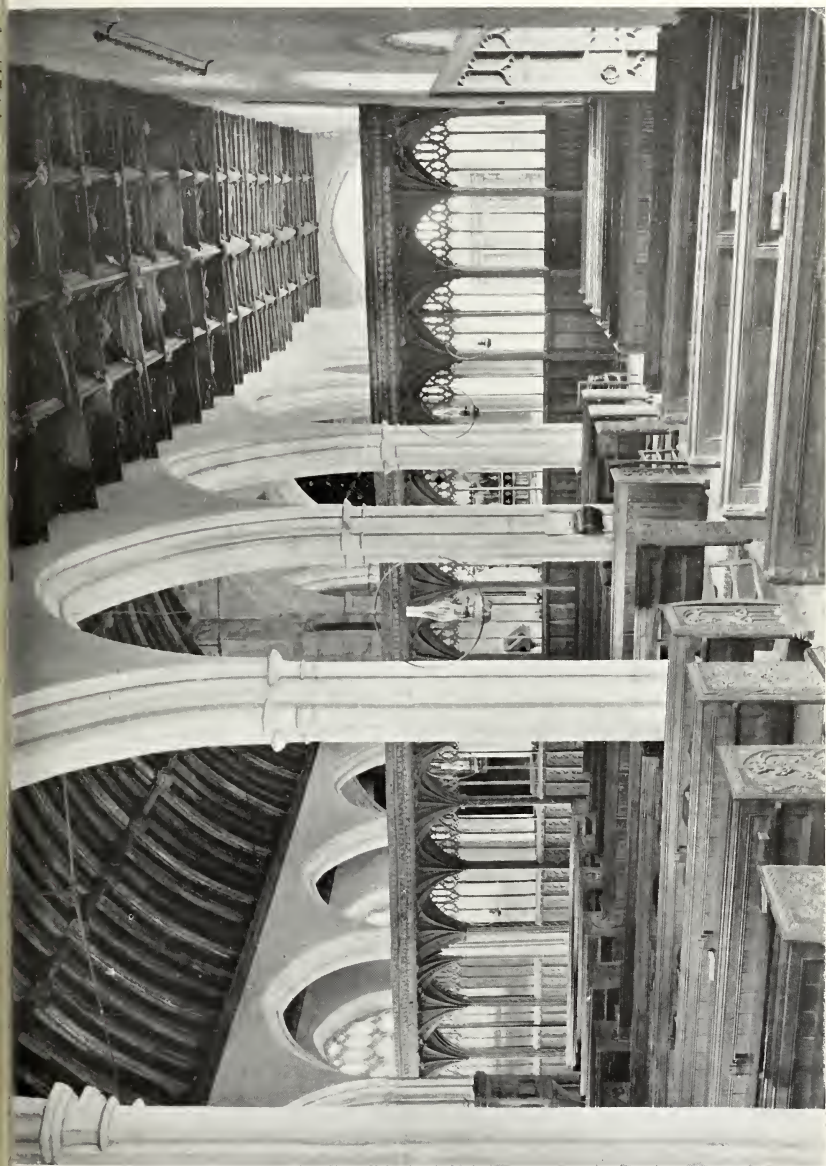
By the kind permission of the present squire, I have been enabled to bring this screen once more to the light of day, and roughly to reconstruct on paper its original proportions, from measurements and photographs. The result is embodied in Plate IV which appeared, with a short notice of the screen, in the first section of an article on English Screens in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, for Oct. 15th, 1904, and which, by the courtesy of the editor, I am able to reproduce.

It is with great pleasure I am now in a position to record that, owing to the renewed attention thus drawn to this

screen, the interest of a well-known local antiquary has been aroused, and he has taken prompt steps to secure the preservation of this beautiful work, and its restoration to the ancient purpose. The remains, which are singularly complete, are now in his custody, and it is hoped that ere long it may be possible to reconstruct the whole screen, practically in its original form.

It was a screen of seven bays, fully groined on both sides, with four rows of very delicate vineleaf and pomegranate enrichments in the cornices. The fenestrations were slender and graceful in proportion, as the illustration shews, and the tracery is very satisfactory.

DUNSTER.—The church at Dunster contains what is perhaps the most celebrated example of screenwork in this district. (Plate V). Its history is elsewhere recorded, and as to this, I need do no more than remind my readers that it was erected in 1499 to furnish a division between the parochial and the monastic parts of the church. It stretches the whole width of the church, from north to south, having no less than fifteen compartments, including the central doorway. Above the groining, which is perfect, are the enriched cornices. On the west side these consist of four rows of very delicate conventional ornament, carved in hollow relief, and attached to concave surfaces, or 'casement' mouldings in the beam, divided by beads. In one of these rows the original ornament has disappeared and its place is taken by fragments of a small cresting from another part. The original hanging or inverted cresting remains below the beam, but of the uppermost or erect cresting only a trace remains. The tracery-heads are of peculiar shape, being more segmental than usual, and low in proportion to their width. This was often done to give better development and straighter or less hollow ribs to the vaulting. Around the openings is seen the stem and twisted leaf-ornament, and below the cill the solid sections are panelled in a manner characteristic of work in this neighbourhood.

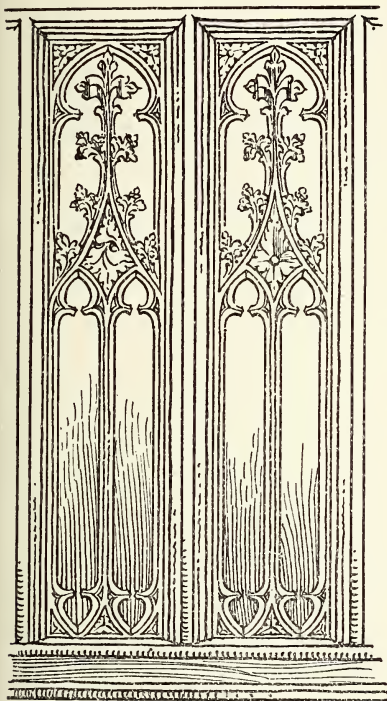


DUNSTER.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.



The design of these lower panels, which consists of a couple of short trefoiled panels under an ogee canopy, enriched with carved crockets and finial, is noteworthy, and I here reproduce it. It is peculiar to the district, and may be traced in slightly



Panels from South Aisle, St. Decuman's,
exhibiting the Dunster formula.

varying forms at St. Decuman's, Bicknoller, and elsewhere in local screens which were probably erected at a somewhat later date, under the influence of the Dunster screen, as their prototype.

In distinction to these, it will be observed that the lower panels of the screens at Timberscombe, Minehead, St. Audries, and others, exhibit a very different arrangement, and one which is common to Devonshire screens—namely, four flat panels, with tracery in the heads, and a row of quatrefoils at the foot. These points of detail may prove to have a practical value, as well

as an interest, if they serve to furnish a means of tracing the origin of the work.

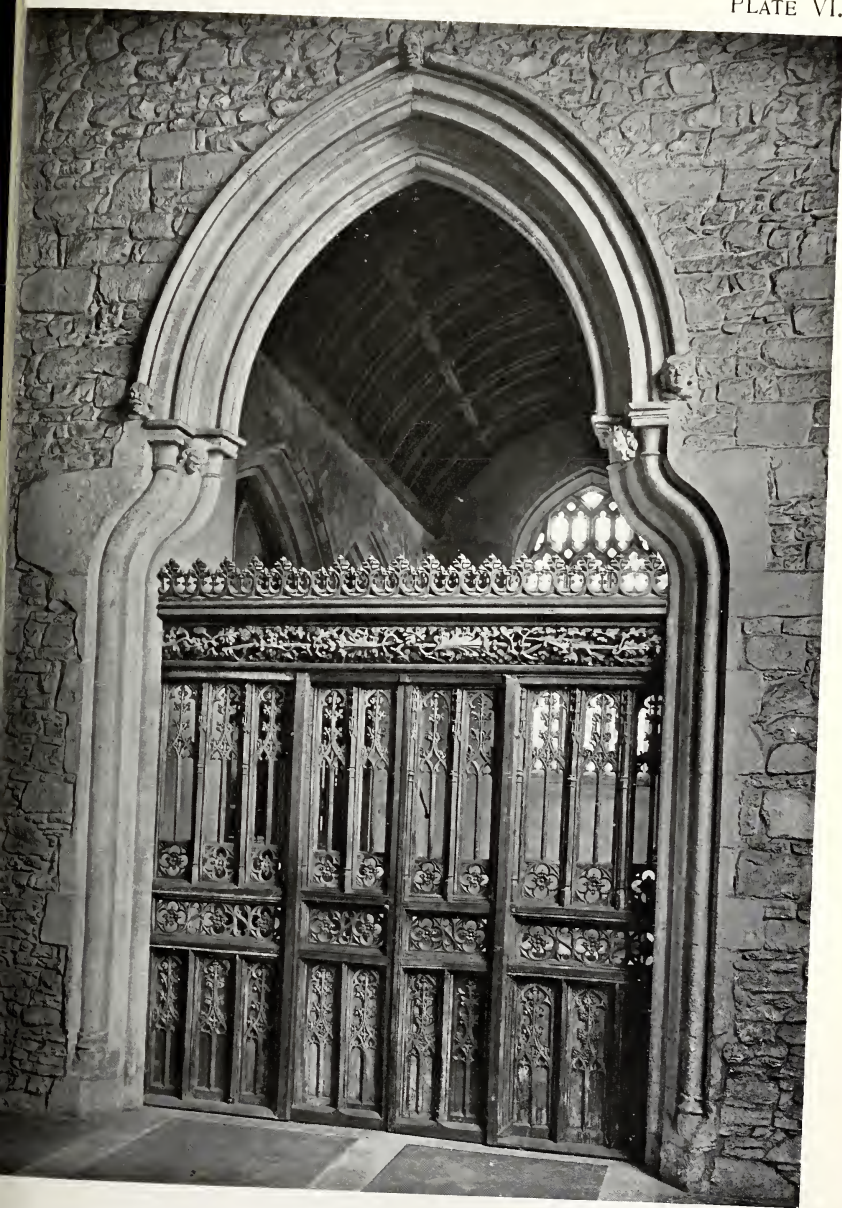
It is often the case that a screen is reputed to have come from some local monastery, and this is said of several screens in Devonshire, and of some in Somerset. This does not necessarily imply that the work was removed from such and such an abbey or priory at the Dissolution, though this may be sometimes the case, as at Brushford, where I understand

there is documentary evidence to shew that the screen was removed from Barlinch Priory, but it is far more likely, generally speaking, that this saying simply means that the screen in question was carved by the craftsmen, whether monks or lay brethren, attached to certain monasteries.

Thus in the case of Dunster, I think evidence goes to shew that such a school of wood-craft has existed in this monastery, and has left its mark on the surrounding district.

What I may call the Dunster *formula*, namely, this little arrangement of the twin lights under a canopy, is to be seen in some very early timber framework at the back of the Luttrell Arms Hotel. We also have it in a very graceful and delicate form in the screen which was formerly the altar-screen, or eastern enclosure, of the parochial part of the church at Dunster, now standing in the south transept. (Plate VI.) This screen is of much earlier date than the nave-screen, probably not later than the close of the XIV Century, and the feature in question is perhaps its leading ornament, being repeated in series above and below the transom-bars. This ornament has been faithfully copied on the late XV Century nave-screen.

Before taking leave of the latter, I should like to call attention to a most interesting feature which is unique in the district,—the rectangular projection over the vaulting eastward of the choir doors. The object of this was probably the accommodation of a choir organ, which was a customary part of the equipment of these lofts for some time prior to the Reformation; though it may also be argued with some shew of plausibility, that this space may have been used for the reception of the oak “calvary” forming the foot of the Great Rood—a heavy oak baulk with sockets for the cross, or crosses, such as we still see preserved in Cullompton Church, where it came from just such a position. I however incline in this instance to the “organ” theory, in view of the strength of the evidence as to the universality of these instruments, in such a place.



VIEW ACROSS SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE PRIORY CHURCH, DUNSTER.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.





MINEHEAD.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.



MINEHEAD.—The screen at Minehead (Plate VII) in respect of its general proportions, bears a great resemblance to that of Dunster. The tracery in the groining panels is however different, as well as that of the lower compartments of the screen, already noted. There are three very fine rows of vine-leaf enrichment between the beads on the western face of the beam, and the hanging cresting is particularly good ; but here again the top one is gone.

CARHAMPTON.—The screen at Carhampton has tracery heads of a very different proportion,—more pointed,—but the character is hardly so good. The groining is vigorous in line, and well proportioned, and the cornices are remarkable, even for this district, seeing that they consist of no less than five perfect rows of very delicate work, all quite different, and the crestings are perfect at top and bottom. The whole was repaired and re-painted in 1862-3. The painting is unfortunately overdone, the colours being too brilliant, and the right quality of paint has not been employed. The ancients used a medium which gave a delicate bloom, and did not conceal the natural texture of the wood, but modern restorers have too often bedaubed good oak with shiny paint, a process which quite alters for the worse the appearance and texture of the surface, and gives rise to unpleasant sensations of newness.

TIMBERSCOMBE.—The screen at Timberscombe (Plate VIII) has also its groinings perfect, but it is to be regretted that here a worse blunder has been perpetrated in the colouring and the panels are smothered with coatings of pale blue and sickly salmon, alternately. The same treatment is applied to the cornices, of which there are the customary four rows of well executed carvings to the west, the eastern face having equivalent features in section, but uncarved. The tracery heads are narrow, and pointed, the general proportion of the openings being slender, as was the case at St. Audries. Only five bays remain of this beautiful little screen.

WITHYCOMBE.—In the next example, Withycombe, (Plate

IX) we have a very perfect instance—almost identical in character with that of Carhampton, but conveying a totally different impression on account of its being unpainted. The cornice originally had five rows of enrichments, but the lowest has been removed, and unfortunately the crestings have also disappeared. The character of the work in the lower panels is debased, suggestive of a very late date. They are similar in execution to much of the Jacobean imitation of Gothic work found elsewhere in the county.

BICKNOLLER.—The screen at Bicknoller exhibits a very pleasing proportion, the vaulting being perfect and excellent in contour, the panels between the vaulting ribs being enriched with sunk tracery similar to that of the St. Audries' screen, having a pattern rather simpler than that of the others. The tracery of the arcaded lights follows the usual Perpendicular character. The lower panels of the screen are the same as those at Dunster. The cornices are very good, and consist of four rows of enrichments, divided in the customary manner by single beads, and finished with crestings above and below. Unfortunately the north aisle section of the screen has disappeared, and what remains is none too well restored, being rather loosely held together in parts. The doors are perfect.

ST. DECUMAN'S.—Lastly, there remains the screen at St. Decuman's. This has several peculiarities. It is, for one thing in separate sections, the nave-screen exhibiting a design distinct from that in the south aisle. The north aisle section has disappeared, and was probably carried away in the XVII Century, when the big mural tablet was placed over the rood-loft door.

It is noteworthy that the rood-loft stair on the south side of the church stands a full bay westward of the other, and there seems little doubt that the southern section of the screen originally stood in line with this opening, and many feet in advance of the others—that is, unless the western opening is the older one, and at the rebuilding of the church after the demolition of



TIMBERSCOMBE.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.





WITHYCOMBE.



EAST QUANTOXHEAD.

From Photographs by F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A.



the old central tower (as the Rev. C. H. Heale suggests) the nave was extended one bay to the eastward and the screens all replaced in that position.

St. Decuman's screen has unfortunately lost all its groining. For the rest, it exhibits the customary character of tracery, though in the south aisle we get as a variant, a thickened centre mullion, dividing the arched heads vertically, as at Banwell, Hartland, Buckerell, Long Sutton, etc. The lower panels exhibit several varieties of design, mostly inspired by the Dunster idea, and there are considerable traces of ancient colour, chiefly bluish-green, and red, with twists of red and white, black and white, and green and white, on the beads. There is also a *parclose* screen of simple Perpendicular character.

In my description of the screens of this district, I have omitted the mention of one example, that of Crowcombe, but this belongs to the category of post-Reformation screens, and these I hope to deal with specially in a future number of these *Proceedings*.

Also I have been under the necessity of limiting my field in a rather arbitrary manner, by the exclusion of such examples as are furnished by the Lydeards, Fitzhead or Halse. These however present distinct features, and may well be reserved for treatment in a future contribution.

I cannot conclude my present paper without expressing my sincere thanks to the local clergy, and those officers and members of this Society who have assisted me with much valuable information, and to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for their kind loan of the excellent illustrations of the Timberscombe and Dunster screens, reproduced from Mr. Reginald Weaver's photographs.

The Norman Conquest of Somerset.

BY THE REV. W. H. P. GRESWELL, M.A., F.R.G.S.

IN his Address as President of our Society in 1871, the late Professor Freeman said : " After the hill of Senlac and the vanished choir of Waltham we may fairly place the wooded hill of Montacute. No spot has more to tell us, none more directly suggests the memories of the great struggle which brought England for a moment under the yoke of the stranger."

Montacute, the old Saxon Leodgaresburgh was a sacred place in Saxon and even British history. Was it not here that St. Joseph of Arimathea was said to have been buried? Here also that the flint crucifix, together with other relics, such as a small cross, a bell, and a black text of the Gospels, was found by a carpenter, destined to be miraculously conveyed by Tofig's kine to Waltham Holy Cross in Essex. Harold accepted the tradition and added to the wealth of Waltham Abbey, and it was before the crucifix found on Montacute hill (*De Inventione Crucis de Waltham*) that he knelt in prayer on his march to Senlac and then received, so it was said, that mysterious warning from the bowing of the awful form wrought on the sacred stone. It was this cross which gave the Saxons their war-cry and it was in its name that Harold's men bore up against the rushes of the Norman host on the fatal field, and it was at the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross,—the Cross of Leodgaresburgh or Montacute,—that Count Harold was destined to sleep his last long sleep.

The name of Leodgaresburgh was changed, perhaps of set purpose, when in the Norman Conquest of the west, Drogo de Montagu (monte acuto) of the Norman family of Montagules-bois, sub-tenants of Mesnil-Garnier, lords of a Cotentin Castle,¹ built or guarded it under Robert de Mortain, Count of Eu, King William's half-brother. In Domesday we read that the Earl had his chief residence and Castle there "*ibi castellum ejus est quod vocatur Montagud.*" Here, at this hill, this sacred Saxon place, bound up with Saxon traditions and forming part formerly of an old Athelney endowment, rose the stern Norman Keep as if to scorn and do despite to Saxon feelings. It was an administrative Norman centre to which the Romescot or Romefeoh, *i.e.*, the denarii due to the Pope, who had blessed King William's enterprise and, as Sir F. Palgrave emphasises (vol. iii, p. 483), had through his Legate formally given him his Crown (*c.* 1070), must perforce be paid. In a Wells document² we read: "Now King William commanded William de Courcelle to see that this tribute should be paid next Michaelmas, both from my men and also the *liberi* and *servi*. And make this known at Munt acuht and Bristoye (Bristol)," thus showing the importance of Montacute, as an administrative centre.

The lands and manors given to the Earl of Mortain in Somerset were great and lordly. With Montacute went Norton-sub-Hamdon, a classic place in Somerset annals, and it might have been thought that the Normans would have utilised this site, had not the hill of Montacute, with its steeper sides, offered a better and more impregnable position for a keep. Further, the Earl of Mortain held in his own hands Staple (Fitzpayne), about five miles south of Taunton, within the boundaries of Neroche Forest; also the adjoining manors and hamlets of Curland, Ashill and Bickenhall; also, Broadway and Broadway Street; being thus lord and master, not only

1. Sir F. Palgrave, *History of Normandy and England*, vol. iii.

2. Wells M.S.S., *Report of Commission*, p. 10.

of the Forest region, but also of the great highway through it. Far back in British days Broadway was said to have been a trackway and to this day its general course can be traced running from Hamdon Hill and Montacute through Watergore, Hurcott and Atherton, entering the fortifications of Neroche on the south point of the outer inclosure, where the opening may still be traced. In the Athelney Chartulary we read how Thomas de Montsorell gave the abbot a road in Broadway which stretches from the *Via Regia* to the Forest of Racche. Thus this trackway was in communication with the Roman Fosseway from Bath and Ilchester, joining it at South Petherton Bridge. Strategically, the fortress of Neroche was linked closely with Montacute and there is every reason to believe from the evidence afforded by recent excavations¹ that it was first occupied by the Normans. William of Worcester, describing the castles and keeps in this part of England, notices Neroche, or Castle Rach, as the next fortress after Rougemont Castle at Exeter. Probably the design of Neroche Castle was to guard the approach to Exeter from the vale of Taunton Deane, for the chief military object of King William was, as we know, to subdue Exeter. Historians, and amongst them Professor Freeman himself, have noticed that at Exeter a spirit of resistance existed in 1067 far more dangerous than the turbulence of the north. The citizens hated the Normans; their river opened an easy access to the Irish Danes, who never acknowledged King William; their Roman walls and defences, then amongst the most stately in England, gave them a means of resistance not possessed by other places. The siege of Exeter, which followed after and was dependent upon the Conquest of Somerset ended successfully for the Conqueror and gave him control of Devonshire and the West. The great Baldwin de Moeles was placed in command of the Castle of Rougemont.

1. *Proceedings Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlix, pp. 50-53.

However, for its complete control and subjugation the County of Somerset needed more than Montacute Castle and the Fort of Neroche in the western parts. On the eastern side and below Selwood rose the stronghold of Castle Cary, so called from the river Cary which rises close to it. In the *Proceedings* of the Som. Arch. Soc. (1890) Mr. Buckle has remarked "There can be no doubt whatever that the footings disclosed" (in the excavations then made) "belong to a Norman Rectangular Keep. The plan consists of a square, 78 feet on each side, and there are only four larger than Cary, viz., those of Colchester, London, Dover, and Middleham." In Collins's "Peerage," under an account of the "Barony of Perceval, Lord Lovel and Holland" it is said that, at the time of writing (1779), "The vestiges of the old Castle could be traced upon the brow of the hill hanging over the town of Cary and consisted, according to the first construction of the Normans (like Windsor, Marlborough, Warwick, Tunbridge, etc.,) of a mount with a great tower or keep thereon, situate at one end or angle of a very extensive court, which was defended on the other parts by a great gateway, and several towers at proper distances round the said inclosure." Old inhabitants still hand down rumours of battles fought on Lodge Hill and on the eastern side.

How far this description tallies with the original plan and what his authority, the author of the "Peerage" does not state. It is certain that castles were erected at the time of the Conquest, as we may infer from this statement in the *A.S. Chronicle* for 1066-7, "Bishop Odo (of Bayeaux) and William the Earl (William Fitzosberne) remained behind,—i.e., when William the Conqueror returned for a time to Normandy,—and they built castles wide throughout the nation and distressed poor people." In the famous obituary notice of the Conqueror the charge of building these castles is repeated in the *Chronicle* with the further remark coupled with it: "Truly there was much trouble in these days and very great

distress." It is also noted how "the land of the Britons (*i.e.*, Wales) was under his sway and he built castles therein." Castle-building in Wales was certainly the policy of Fitz Hamon who is supposed to have built Cardiff, *i.e.*, the fortress on the river Taff, in 1091, and called by Giraldus Cambrensis "nobile castrum," and here Fitz Hamon held his courts of justice. The policy of castle-building was traditional amongst the Normans and was carried on by the de Courcy family in Ireland where John de Courcy built in Ulster the castles of Archen and Oniæht and Maincove (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. 1123). It is probable that these castles were built more or less according to the same plan. Sir F. Palgrave in his history of Normandy and England (vol. iii, p. 393) writes as follows "William steadily pursued his system of overawing the country with castles ;—in proportion as his power extended, the square, tall donjon towers arose, all formed upon the same type, bespeaking their origin, palaces at once and castles, trophies at once of Royal thought and of unsparing power."

Sir F. Palgrave knew his Normandy well and it is only natural to suppose that the Normans reproduced a type of fortress with which they were familiar in Normandy itself. Viollet-le-Duc in his work on military architecture writes (p. 31) that the Norman castles which were erected in such numbers by those new Conquerors of the north-west of France and in England presented masses of buildings which defied all attempts at escalade. Their assault was rendered most difficult by the fact that they were placed upon hills. Professor Freeman, in his "Sketches and Travels in Normandy and Maine," undertaken from 1861-1892 and recently collected in one small volume (1897), evidently found that the remains of these Norman Keeps, temp. William the Conqueror, were scarce, and not easy to detect even by the eye skilled to appreciate differences in style. But at Domfront (p. 57) there was the shattered fragment of a keep ; Verneuil had a donjon (p. 174) : St. Susanne showed that unconquered donjon which Duke

William could never take: Beaumont-le-Vicomte, north of Le Mans, had part of the shell of its original castle: Saint Sauveur, like tall Falaise itself, showed signs of having been restored after the fashion of an older model. Freeman was pre-eminently a judge of masonry and architecture. Sometimes these Norman castles were built on low ground, commanding the approaches to the sea, such as the Castle of Eu. In West Somerset, Stoke Courcy Castle was built on low ground but was surrounded by a moat. Its neighbour, Nether Stowey Castle, was on a tump or tumulus with a dry moat round it, apparently a stronger site by nature. In Buck's "Views" (1733) Stoke Courcy Castle shows remnants of two circular towers or keeps, inside the moat, which may have been part of an original plan. Stowey Castle looks more like the typical "mota" or eminence, and the village of Stowey clustering around its base, with the mill just below and water accessible, reminds us much of Freeman's description of Tillieres. As at the Norman fortress of Beaumont-le-Roger (Freeman's "Sketches," p. 185), a Sainte Chapelle arose alongside, so on Stowey mount, the feudal seat of de Candos, a chapel of St. Michael was built. In Stoke Courcy Castle there was also a Chapel in the XII Century; so also at Bridgwater Castle later on (1202) served by the Hospital of St. John the Baptist.

A great many things had to be considered before the site of a Baronial Castle was fixed upon by the Norman builders. We might ask why Cannington Knoll, which many have identified with Kynwith or Cymwich Castle of King Alfred's time (A.D. 878) was not chosen instead of Stoke Courcy. The answer may be that there was a deficiency of water in Cannington Knoll (a fact Asser notices), or, that Stoke Courcy really was better placed for guarding the mouth of the Parret and the old "Botestall" at Stolford. What was wanted was not a temporary fort of occupation, such indeed as the Danes might often have seized, possibly at Danesborough itself on

the Quantocks, but a real "mota" which would become a *Caput Baronie* with water inside the fortification and a stream to drive the feudal mill, as at Stowey and Stoke Courcy, and Castle Cary. The military engineers would do the rest and the place could be secured with barbicans, towers and keeps. They were reproduced everywhere, and the towers of Stoke Courcy Castle were of a type which appeared in the building of Cardiff Castle where, as Sir R. Colt Hoare remarks, the Norman octagonal tower still stands as a survival of the masonry of those early Norman builders.

Mr. Horace Round criticises the views of Professors Freeman and Oman (*Archæologia*, vol. 58, pt. i, pp. 313-340), and maintains that the Castles of the Conquest were "moated mounds, *i.e.*, mottes, crowned with a palisade and not rectangular keeps and donjons." It may be quite true that the Norman conquerors began hastily with wood and earthworks, but, presently, the inevitable stone fortress arose. At Pembroke the circular Norman keep still exists with its domed roof and five stages, 75 feet high, but we are told that it sprang out of the original "slender fortress with stakes and turf," set up by Arnulf de Montgomery, son of the great Roger. Such is the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis, a good authority, writing in the reign of Henry II. There is a certain popular looseness in the use of the word "Castle" in our history and in our common talk. In Selwood there are such places as "Castle Orchard," "Ballands Castle," "Jacks Castle;" and, on the Quantocks, "Douseboro' or Danesborough Castle," "Rooks Castle," "Roborough Castle," (so called in the days of the Edwards): a Castle at Downend, Puriton, "Castle Close" at Cannington, a pre-Domesday Arx,—“Cow Castle” by the Barle, Exmoor, probably a cattle inclosure, like the Celtic Bodune, mentioned by Prof. Stokes in his "Anglo-Norman Church," and applied to Athlone Castle, and so on. But, in none of these cases, was there an important centre, *i.e.*, "le chef lieu du fief." Giraldus in his "De Instructione Principi-

pum" (temp. Henry II) gives this explanation of a Saxon "Bury," that it was called a "castrum vel civitas." This would mean an inhabited place, not a mere hill or knoll fortified with a special military purpose. Some would draw a distinction between Castles and "Mottes." But here is a XV Century definition of a Motte when it is said of Nunney Castle: "And there was in the said manor a certain site of a Manor called a Motte which was valued at nothing beyond Reprises." (Som. Arch. *Proceedings*, vol. xxii, p. 80). In Du Cange's Glossary the word "Mota" or "Motte" is described as "Castellum, Donjo, turris; le chateau qui est bati sur la motte (eminence)," and for this interpretation Ordericus Vitalis, the contemporary of William the Conqueror, who knew Normandy and England, especially in the Severn valley and Saint Evroul, is quoted. It seems clear, however, that whatever meaning we attach more precisely to these words "Castella" and "mottes," the Norman keep was a new feature at the date of the Conquest. The Saxons knew the old Roman defence works and walls around cities as at Bath, Caerleon, Ilchester, Exeter, Chester and elsewhere; they knew the old Saxon forts such as King Alfred is said to have constructed at Borough Mump; or defences such as existed around Cynwith Castle (in this case a stone wall) and they must have known the fenced towns of Edward the Elder, but they did not know the Norman keep. Gundulph (a monk of Bec, a friend of Lanfranc and King's chaplain) when he built the Tower of London in 1067, gave an object lesson, and this example was speedily copied by Normans elsewhere. Sir F. Palgrave thought the original type came from Maine, but Professor Freeman thought it was particularly a Norman work and so far he seems to be at one with Viollet-le-Duc. Some have called Gundulph the inventor of the Norman keep.

In this connection it is worth considering for a moment what was the technical meaning in Saxon times of an "Arx." In King Edmund's Charter of Ham, in the Glastonbury Charters,

there is mention of special exemptions "praeter arcem, pontem et expeditionem" *i.e.*, the trinoda necessitas. But the *Arx* was not the Norman "*Castrum*" we may suppose. It may have been of wood. Hereward's Castle was a wooden fort in the marshes of Ely as Thierry reminds us. King Alfred's fortifications at Athelney were probably of turf and wood. Norman castles were more enduring. In Yorkshire, Alain built a strong castle and outworks near his principal manor (motte) called Ghilling, on a rocky hill encompassed by the rapid Swale, "*pro tuitione suorum contra infestationem Anglorum tunc ubique exhaeredatorum*," for protection against the disinherited English. This was Richmond Castle in Yorkshire.

In Somerset King William's plans included not only forts but suitable men to hold them. At Castle Cary was placed a trusty Fleming, Walter de Douai, called "*Walscinus de Duaco*" who is surely Walter the Fleming of the well-known Banwell Charter (1068)¹ He was given many manors along the Parret River, of which the Cary River (now canalised) was then a tributary, such as Brugie (called afterwards *Brugwalteri* or *Pons Walteri* after him or, probably, his son); a part of the manor of Hatwara, or headweir (Hadworthy); Doneham or Dunball at the end of Polden; the manors of Baudrip and along the Parret adjoining; Walpole and Paulet close to Dunball; Huntspill lower down the river; and Burnham at its mouth. Walter the Fleming was also given Weare on the Ax, not far from the old landing at Axwater, Brean at the mouth of the Ax and the old stronghold of Worle just above the present town of Weston-super-Mare. In fact Walter, a trustworthy compatriot, no doubt, of Queen Matilda of Flanders, was made riparian guardian of the Parret and, indeed, the Ax from source to mouth. From the hill above Castle Cary, Walter could look far westward and northward down to the waters of the Severn Sea and survey his charge.

1. *Proceedings Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxiii, p. 57.

At the same time Castle Cary, in the original plan of feudal administration, was subordinate to Montacute and traces of it long survived the destruction of Montacute Castle itself, and the splitting up of the great Mortain Fee. Henry Lovel, (9 John), held Castle Cary by the service of finding four knights, two for the Honor of Mortain and two for Castle Cary. In 38 Henry III, Richard Lovel of Castle Cary answered for 11½ Knight Fees of the Fee of Mortain. There were two Parks at Castle Cary which, perhaps, added to its importance, as old Gerard reminds us: "The more ancient lords had a fair demeasne here and two Parks whereof one remains unto this day and stored with deere; the other being a mile off at Almsford and leased out." Robert the Constable of the Castle held Crowcombe and other great Manors at Domesday, and "Duo portarii de Montagud" were given Stert near Babecary. In more than one case, *i.e.*, in that of Crowcombe and Bishopstone itself at Montacute, Church property was disturbed for the sake of the short-lived Castle of Montacute. But the Fee of Mortain long remains as evidence of the old arrangements.

Many Flemish followers settled, no doubt, along the Parret. Manrice de Gant or Ghent, a descendant of Robert de Gant (Collinson i, 185) was a very early colonist at Huntspill, Walter de Douai's Manor, and there is a place "Gant's Farm" still so called, close by, and wrongly associated by tradition with John of Gaunt. Stockland-Gaunts was also the old name of Stockland Bristol, attached to Gaunt's Hospital at Bristol. In an old Eton College Charter (Stoke Courcy) and dated 1135-1160, Hugh de Turnay or Tournai, close to Douai, and called "Archdeacon of beyond Perret" appears as a signatory. Robert, Bishop of Bath (1134) has been described by Florence of Worcester as "Flandrensis genere sed natus in partibus Angliæ." A certain Theodoricus or Terricus Teutonicus, figures in the very early annals of North Petherton Park and may have come from the Low

Countries. The Furneaux family, of Kilve and Ashington, were of Furnes in Flanders. This Flemish strain is worth noticing as it must have contributed largely to the population and we learn from Giraldus Cambrensis that the Flemish contingent was furnished by Baldwin, Count of Flanders, to Duke William for 200 marcs per annum.

Afterwards, when a quarrel arose between Robert, Count of Flanders, and Henry I, a colony of Flemings was transplanted from England and possibly from Somerset, to Rossia in S. Wales, a province of Demetia, by Henry I, "*intercessionē matris suae Matildis.*" Sir F. Palgrave makes much of the presence of the Flandrenses and notices their position in Scotland as "the stem-fathers of the Scottish feudal nobility," and thinks that "our Anglo-Norman literature was forwarded and improved by the influence of the Romane-speaking or Walloon population." In Somerset we feel sure that the valley of the Parret attracted many of Walter de Douai's followers, and they were celebrated even then, as Giraldus says, as "*gens lanificiis et gens mercimoniis usitatissima.*" Centuries afterwards, when the Walloons were planted at Glastonbury by the great Protector as weavers, they exhibited the same industrial skill as their forefathers of Arras and of Bruges.

Gerard, in his "Particular Description of Somerset" (1630), says that Castle Cary was long since demolished, but where it stood was the "*Caput Baroniae* owned first by Lovel." This latter statement is surely incorrect, as it is stated in the Bath Chartulary¹ that in 1090 Cary Church, as well as that of Brugie (Bridgwater), was given by the wife of Walter de Douai to the monks of Bath. It is true that a Lovel does appear in the very early annals of Castle Cary as the successor of Walter de Douai in the Barony of Cary, probably by marriage.

1. Somerset Record Society, vol. vii.

In connection with the Norman keep of Castle Cary must be considered Richmonte Castle in East Harptree, the Manor at Domesday (1086), of the warlike Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and held under him by Azelin Gouel de Percheval. Azelin, or Ascelin, was one of the Conqueror's followers and was called "Lupus" or wolf, from his ferocious disposition. He died in 1120, being succeeded by "Lupellus" or the little wolf. In 1138 the lords of Castle Cary and Richmonte, both of the Perceval family, were found amongst the Confederate Barons in arms against King Stephen and in favour of the Empress Matilda. The sieges of both these Castles are described in the English Chronicles of the day. But the mere fact of their being strong places in 1138 points to their early origin and against any theory of their being simply adulterine Castles.

The strategic object of Richmonte Castle at East Harptree would appear to be to guard the line of the Mendips and the Fosseway to the East. In one of the early Bath Charters (Somerset Record Society) a Radulphus de Storton appears, and for many generations this family held Chilcompton, eleven miles west of Bath on the road to Wells. In Kirby's "Quest" (1286) a Radulphus de Stourton held under the Barony of Castle Cary, which is instructive, as it probably shows that the Stourtons were in the first instance placed under Castle Cary and Walter de Douai. We can guess also by what route the Normans approached Castle Cary and the east of Somerset, although the Fosseway may not have been the only approach to Ilchester. There was the route, of course, through Sherborne.

In the *Proceedings* of the Som. Arch. Soc. (vol. xxv), and under the title of "Vestiges of the Norman Conquest," the late Rev. J. A. Bennett has traced the Conqueror's probable marches into Somerset by the ravages committed and the lowered value of the manors between the time of Edward the Confessor and the great survey of 1086.

There is one other sub-tenant of Walter de Douai who ought to be mentioned and that is Radulphus de Conteville, who held Chapel-Allerton under him ; also Renewald de Conteville, his brother, who held Bawdrip under the same Baron, both of whom appear as signatories in a very early Bath Charter.¹ After the death of the Conqueror's father, Duke Robert, his mother married, as we know, Herlouin de Conteville, and gave birth to the two celebrated sons, Odo Bishop of Bayeaux (Count Palatine of Kent), and Robert de Mortain who figures at Montacute and the West of England. Radulphus and Renewald de Conteville would be, presumably, of the same stem.

So far, therefore, for the two great land fortresses built by the Conqueror, which towered at each end of Somerset, each with an auxiliary keep. But it was necessary to secure the north coast of Somerset and the shores of the Severn sea. Dangers also might arise from the forest tracts of North Petherton and the hiding-places formerly of King Alfred. One of Harold's latest conquests had been that of South Wales and the noted anchorage of Portskeweth had fallen into his hands when, in 1065, he had erected a palace and "thought to have Edward the Confessor there for hunting." Again, there was the oversea danger from the Irish Danes and Ireland, whither Harold's sons had fled, and not only from these but all other Danes for, as Sir F. Palgrave writes, (vol. iii, p. 384) "When it was first heard in Denmark how William had invaded England, the news excited the most hostile and angry feelings. William's enterprise was regarded as an invasion, not upon Harold, but upon their own inheritance. There was no longer any sympathy between Northmen and the Normans settled in France, now French in language and customs." The Danish king said :—"Let William render homage and tribute for his kingdom of England : if he refuses let him expect that I will deprive him of Crown and Kingdom."

1. Somerset Record Society.

If help did come across the Severn sea to North Somerset and the valley of the Parret it would simply have been a piece of strategy which was repeated centuries later in the Civil Wars when Welsh Loyalists were brought across the Channel to Minehead to aid the plans of 'the Cavalier captains, in the county of Somerset.'¹

To guard against these dangers which were very real the Conqueror or his lieutenants caused the Norman Castles of Dunster and of Stoke (Courcy) to be built along the shore, one at the mouth of the Parret and the other overlooking and guarding Minehead, Dunster Anchorage, Blue Anchor, Watchet and all other possible landing-places. The foreshore, with its *wreccum maris* and other rights between the Parret mouth and Minehead, was divided between the two Baronies of Dunster and Stoke (Courcy) at a point a little to the east of Lilstock and still existing as a real boundary. Of the keep at Dunster, Professor Freeman has written in his "Norman Sketches" (p. 127), "We feel that Falaise, looking up to the great keep and to the tower of Talbot is merely a magnificent Dunster." At Dunster King William set up the celebrated William de Mohun or Moion who is said to have brought over thirty-seven knights of distinction from Normandy. He was one of the greatest Barons of the Cotentin.

In the "Gesta Stephani" there is an early description of Dunster Castle which William de Moion "*pulchrum et inexpugnabile fecerat*," chiefly through the fact that the tide flowed close up to it. Dunster was a landing-place in 1222. In the wars of Stephen, William de Moion "ravaged all that region with fire and sword, turning peace into discord and rebellion, mourning and woe." Like the Barons of Cary, Richmonte and Stoke, the Mohuns sided with the Empress Matilda.

According to an old list of the principal castles in England²

1. "Dunster and its Lords," by Sir H. Maxwell Lyte.
2. Ashmolean MSS., 860—Bodleian.

there were nine in Somerset ; Somerton, Bridgwater, Dunster, Nunney, Farley, Castle Cary, Richmonte, Taunton, Roche. The most ancient of all were those of Somerton and Taunton ; that of Bridgwater was built in King John's reign ; Nunney Delamare arose in Edward II's reign ; Farley Hungerford in Edward III's reign ; the others began as Norman keeps. The general strategy of King William resembled that of the Marquis of Hertford and the Royalists in 1642-1645, which was "to erect a line of fortresses with garrisons over the isthmus of ground between the South Sea and Severn by way of Bridgwater, Taunton, Lyme and Langport, it being from Bridgwater to Lyme little more than twenty miles by which the Counties of Devon and Cornwall were blocked."

In the Castle of Stoke (Courcy) King William placed a kinsman, William de Falaise, descended, so Gerard has handed down, from an uncle of the Conqueror. Elsewhere, Sybil de Falaise, who married Baldwin de Bullers of Rougemont Castle, has been described as niece of the Conqueror, or great-niece. For Vitalis Engaine held Badmundefeld in Suffolk of the King in chief without service because Henry I gave the manor to his ancestor, Baldwin de Bullers in free marriage with his niece Sybil Falaise (Inq. p.m.) According to an entry in Domesday Serlo de Burci, a Norman follower of William the Conqueror, gave William of Falaise the manor of Worspring (the site of what became afterwards Woodspring Priory) together with his daughter in marriage "concessu regis." From an old Stoke (Courcy) document the daughter's name was Geva. Serlo de Burci figures as a signatory in the Banwell Charter and he was a Domesday holder in Somerset.

William of Falaise (apparently the first Baron) gave to the monks of the Norman Abbey Lonley not only the Church and Tithes of Stoke (Courcy), but also Tientone and Treigru in South Wales, for the soul of Henry I (1100-1135) and others, proving that he made Stoke (Courcy) and the Parret the base of his operations against South Wales, just as afterwards John

de Courcy made it a base against Ireland and Ulster. The importance of Stoke Courcy Castle has been underrated in the past. In 1168, William de Courcy, descended from William of Falaise,¹ accounted for twenty-nine knights' fees as his grandfather before him, on the occasion of the marriage of Henry II's daughter. In the reign of Henry III, Stoke Courcy Castle was held by Falk de Breaute, together with Plympton Castle, near Plymouth. In 1233 Hugh de Neville, a great State officer, was told to guard the castle and port "personaliter." The port in question was Stolford, or Stoverd, where there was an ancient Chapel of St. Michaels and a "Botestall," *i.e.*, an anchorage for ships about to ascend the Parret with the "bore." Under Stoke Courcy Castle came the ancient castle of Cymwich, the manor of Rodway, and the parish of Cannington, the most likely scene of the famous Battle of Cymwich (878) in the Alfred campaigns already mentioned.

Although the order went forth from King John at Sherborne that Stoke Courcy Castle should be utterly destroyed (*penitus dirui*), in more troublous times when Falk de Breaute was owner of it, the order does not appear to have been carried out. It was surrendered by Falk de Breaute's lieutenant, Henry de Verney, and at de Breaute's express command. The real destruction of the castle took place in the Wars of the Roses, when Lord Bonville is said to have taken it. Since then the old castle has lain in ruins, subject to gradual and inevitable decay, but the ancient bridge over the moat, the form of the original drawbridge, the entrance itself, the rounded basements of the two towers on either side of the entrance, fragments of the stone steps that led in circular fashion to the battlements above, a very ancient oven and hearth all survive and tell their tale. In former days the mill was close to the entrance and driven by water from the "Bailey brook," which filled the moat at the same time. On the east, in an orchard, the vestiges of

1. Eton College documents, Stoke Courcy.

the outer bailey can be seen, and the eye wanders to "War Meadow" and the "Lager" (Dutch Laager?) Field, redolent of former strife.

With Stoke (Courcy) Castle must be associated the neighbouring and subsidiary fort at Nether Stowey, the *Caput Baronie* first of Alured de Hispania and then Robert de Candos, who married, apparently, the heiress of Alured. Nether Stowey Mount still shows the plan of a rectangular Norman keep and is within sight of its greater neighbour of Stôke Courcy, and only a little farther removed from the Parret and commanding the old trackway (still traceable) that led from Combwich Passage to the Quantock Hills. Otterhampton on the Parret, where the Stowey brook finds its way, was a portion of the Domesday Barony. Farther up, Bur or Bower; Woolmersdon and Dunweer in North Petherton Hundred belonged to it and, presently, the two Parret manors of Woolavington and Puriton were added.

Robert de Candos is said to have accompanied King William from Normandy and has been described as "a man of warlike disposition" also "avaricious of military glory" and to have crossed the Severn sea and won the land of Caer Leon from the Welsh Owen Wan. We find him giving Monksilver and Nether Stowey Churches to Goldcliff, in Monmouth, an appanage to the alien Priory of Bec in Normandy. Both William de Falaise and Robert de Candos illustrate by their actions a peculiar and distinctive result of the Norman Conquest of Somerset, namely, an expansion oversea of the Norman influence into South Wales and, presently, under their successors, (especially under John de Courcy), an expansion from the same coasts into Ireland and Ulster. Both the Barons, it will be noted, helped to endow alien priories, an act which had important religious consequences and inaugurated an abuse which it took some time to remedy.

In ancient documents and in the "Hundred Rolls" we read of a Bedelleria or Bailiwick of East Parret and also of West

Parret, *e.g.*, in 22 Edward III a Philip de Welleslegh held the serjeanty of the Bailiwick of East Parret, an office which, apparently, got to be hereditary. The same may be said of the Bailiwick of West Parret held in the reign of Edward I by William le Bret living at Bicknoller. His successor was a John de la Lynde who held it "dono regis." The question naturally arises whether these Bailiwicks were military or not. In the days of King Alfred (894) troops were collected (*A.S. Chronicle*) "from every town east of the Parret as well as west of Selwood." One of the last allusions to the serjeanty east of Parret occurs in 13 Henry VI when it was held by a John Hille or Hulle of Spaxton.

On the subject of sea and coastal defence and naval co-operation in North Somerset Sir Francis Palgrave suggests that a certain Brian, commonly called Fitz-Count, son of Eudo, Count of Porthoet, one of the co-Regents of Brittany, entered warmly into Duke William's projects and "passed over and occupied some position on the coast of Somerset or Devon."¹ The only place the writer can think of in Somerset is Brean Down and Uphill at the mouth of the Ax. Collinson says that the family of Bryan, Brien or Brian, took their name from Brean Manor (vol. i, p. 179), and this place and port may have been well known to the sailors of Brittany who traded up the Ax and anchored at Axwater, the old Glastonbury landing-place. Sampford-Bret perpetuates the name and presence in West Somerset of a Breton. But, possibly, Bryan Fitz-Count may have helped King William by blocking the Exe mouth during the siege of Exeter and the scene of his operations may have been South Devon rather than North Somerset. Nevertheless, the family of Bryan figures considerably in Somerset annals.

Before Exeter fell Gytha, the mother of Harold, and her Saxon ladies effected their escape from the beleaguered city,

1. "History of England and Normandy," vol. iii, p. 419.

first to the Flat Holm, where they tarried for a time and then to St. Omer. But if they had not been stopped at Exmouth and along the south coast their most obvious course would have been to fly to St. Omer *direct*. We wonder by what route the forlorn Gytha reached the Holms in the Severn Sea from Exeter! Was it across Dartmoor and by Hartland where she had founded an abbey in honour of St. Nectarus? Or, more probably, did she quit Exeter and fly straight north, up the valley of the Exe, past Dulverton, till she reached Minehead and Porlock and so by boat to the "Flat Holm," the choice of this solitary refuge proving that the mainland and the Mendips were scarcely safe, being already held by King William's officers (1067). This is one of the most interesting and pathetic incidents in the Norman Conquest of Somerset.

After the flight of Gytha and during the same year (1067) the *A.S. Chronicle* describes how "one of the sons of Harold came with a fleet from Ireland unexpectedly into the mouth of the river Avon, and plundered all that neighbourhood." They tried to storm Bristol but failed, and then, taking their booty, "went up the country." Ednoth, (or Eadnoth) their father's own master of the horse fought against them and was slain together with many good men on both sides; and "those who were left departed thence" (1067). These notices are interesting but, unfortunately, we have no real clue as to the locality of the battle where Ednoth was killed nor the landing-place. It must have been west of Bristol and, very probably, up the River Parret. The descent itself must have shown how important it was to guard the mouth of the Parret (always a famous landing-place) by means of a castle at Stoke Courcy. Guesses have been made at the ravaged manors in Somerset which of course lost in value.¹ The wretched Saxons of Somerset, plundered by Harold's own son and subjected at the

1. *Proceedings Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxv, ii, 28.

same time to the stern Normans, must have been "between the upper and nether millstone."

There is one obscure point about the Conquest of Somerset, amongst others, on which we should have liked some information, and that is the share of the cities and boroughs of Hampshire and of Somerset had in the great Norman plan of campaign. The idea broached by Sir Francis Palgrave and endorsed by Professor Freeman that these chartered places were powerful enough to form a kind of civil confederacy under the hegemony of the ancient West Country capital of Exeter is very interesting. Ilchester, or the old *Castrum* of the Ivel, at the sources of the Parret and lying along the line of march from Bath or from Milborne Port—whichever route was chosen—was a powerful borough with a Saxon mint, and was still surrounded by the old Roman walls and showed signs of a grandeur we can hardly now imagine as we look upon its grass-grown streets and deserted appearance. The old burgesses, however, were men of mettle, and in the reign of King Rufus (1088) local tradition has it that they withstood a fierce onslaught by Odo, Bishop of Bayeaux, Robert, Earl of Mortain, and Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and other Barons who wished to depose King Rufus and to place his brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, upon the throne. At any rate, their bold and, as it turned out, successful opposition strengthens the idea that these old Saxon Boroughs were important factors to be considered in the subjugation of the West. Nor was Ilchester the only place. For there was Somerton with its ancient port of Langport, Axbridge under Mendip, a Royal Saxon Burgh, and Milborne Port close to Sherborne itself, to say nothing of the Dorset towns of Gillingham, Shaftesbury and Wareham, and such Devon Boroughs as Barnstaple.

As the heir of Edward the Confessor, Duke William inherited many a rood of Somerset Crown Demesne. He inherited the forests of Somerset, although not actually mentioned by name in the great Survey, in Mendip, Exmoor,

Selwood, N. Petherton and Neroche. We wonder if he ever thought of hunting where the Saxon princes had hunted. Did he sweep the woods of North Petherton or pursue the deer in the Park of Royal Somerton? We do not know, but when, under the Domesday Barony of Hunfridus Camerarius, or Humphrey the Chamberlain, we find that Robert de Odburville the forester, Ansethilt the park-keeper, John the door-keeper, Ansgar the cook, and the wife of Manasses the cook, Ansgar the hearth-keeper, and others held manors in North Petherton and the valley of the Parret, we wonder if King William ever held a hunting court or any kind of *curia* in Somerset. Mr. Eyton thinks that there is presumptive evidence that he did, (before he enlarged the forest of Ychene and made the New Forest), but history is silent.

The last supreme act of the Norman Conquest of Somerset was rehearsed at Montacute. This tall hill, once a sacred place in their history, famed in their legends, but become the seat of the tax-gatherers and the impregnable castle of their bitterest enemies, who had shown at the earliest possible date after Senlac the grinding heel of oppression, was assailed by the men of Somerset and Dorset in a last despairing effort. Freeman has noted how "it was around the walls of the Castle on the peaked hill that Englishmen dealt the last blow for freedom in the western shires. It was then that the last patriotic rising was crushed by the heavy hand of Bishop Geoffrey of Coutances by the help, one blushes to say, of the English forces of the shires and cities already conquered. The doom of the vanquished was dreadful."

As if to cover up the truculence of those days, and to spread the mild garb of religion over a war-wasted place, the Priory of Montacute arose and traces of it still survive. The castle was converted into a beautiful chapel "roofed with stone, covered very artificially, dedicated to St. Michael, vaulted within and with stairs of stone from the foot of the hill to the top." In Leland's days (1538) the chapel was still standing. In 1724

Dr. Stukeley saw "a pleasant view of Montacute hill, a copped round eminence encompassed at the bottom with a broad verge of wood, so that it looks like a high-crowned hat with a fringed hat-band." The great Honor of Mortain, forfeited by the Count of Mortain, who took part with Robert Curthose against Henry I, was divided up and helped to form the Baronies of Hatch Beauchamp and Odcombe, and others. Presently Montacute gave a name to a William, Earl of Salisbury.

Montacute teaches us a lesson (not to be forgotten) that England was divided against itself and therefore England could not stand. It looks as if Somerset were divided against itself when Ednoth, Harold's own Staller, (the great ancestor of the Fitz-Harding and Berkeley family) fought against Harold's sons, who should have appeared in the light of liberators from the Norman rule. There must have been much local patriotism to the old Saxon line in Somerset and Dorset. Had not Edward the Confessor been chosen by the Witan at Gillingham? Were not the descendants of the House of Cerdic well known as owners of many a lordly manor and many a rood of forest land? Then there was the Saxon Stigand who held at the time of the Conquest not only the Archbishopric of Canterbury but the Bishopric of Winchester. As Bishop of Winchester he was lord of the manor of Taunton. We do not find that Taunton Castle played any part in the Norman Conquest of Somerset. King William suspected the Saxon Stigand and kept him by his person. In 1069, shortly after the last desperate assault on Montacute, Stigand was deprived of the smallest semblance of his powers as Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester, to die presently in the prison of the Castle of Winchester. Stigand, the former chaplain of Edward the Confessor, had to yield to Lanfranc the monk, and King William's chaplain. The change underlying this transference of spiritual powers was greater than appears on the surface. King William crushed not only the Saxon nobles but he crushed their faith and church, often adding needless insult

to injury, as at Montacute's holy hill. After the Conquest, King William returned to Normandy, and during the Paschal Feast at Fecamp made a triumphal display of the "*spolia opima*." Amongst these was the "Banner of Harold," won on the bloody field of Senlac, which he gave to Pope Alexander. This in return for the consecrated banner, the Gonfanon of St. Peter and the precious ring, in which a relic of the chief of the Apostles was inclosed, presented to the Conqueror when sailing on his momentous errand. As M. Thierry has noted in his "*Norman Conquest*": "All that had been anciently venerated in England was by the new comers looked upon as vile and contemptible." In Eadmer's history it is said "*Pæne cuncta quæ ab Anglis antiquitus quasi sacro sancta celebrabantur, nunc vix postremæ auctoritatis habentur*." Religion amongst the Anglo-Saxons had sometimes consisted in the bright reflection of patriotism, and certain English saints were venerated for the bravery they displayed in meeting the pagan hosts of the Danes, like St. Edmund. But their tombs were broken open and their bones scattered (William of Malmesbury). Lanfranc and the foreign priests declared that the Saxon Saints were no real saints, Saxon martyrs no real martyrs. Lanfranc did violence to Saxon feelings and Saxon convictions. But the Saxons cherished their old life, and the name of "*Aedgar Ethelinge Engelondes dereling*," was invoked as meaning a popular cry and a popular protest against the overweening Norman.

Saxon England became "Continentalised" in more senses than one, and, when the Somerset Barons, William de Falaise at Stoke Courcy and Robert de Candos at Stowey, endowed the Norman Priories of Lonley and Bec with English tithes—just as King William himself endowed St. Stephens at Caen with Crewkerne—they thought they were doing good service to their Church. But time proved the fallacy of this benefit as well as many others and, presently, the distinctive English life re-asserted itself with its marvellous vitality. In many ways,

the Norman, Flemish and Breton strain helped and braced the Anglo-Saxon life. Norman architecture abides with us in Somerset and is a speaking evidence of Norman power. There might have been something in the charge that the Saxons had become slothful, careless and addicted to luxury, and needed the "cleansing fires"—which were severe indeed.

To sum up. The Norman conquest of Somerset, introductory as it was to the siege of Exeter, is a very distinct study in itself, and is really more interesting than that of most shires. It is peculiar in the fact that it was a sea and land campaign. The four castles of Cary and Montacute by land, with Dunster and Stoke Courcy by sea, seem to form a kind of "Somerset Quadrilateral." In conjunction with them must be considered Castle Neroche, and Richmonte Castle, and Nether Stowey Castle. The Conqueror's Somerset agents and officers were men of note, and bound to him either by blood ties or by personal service. Robert, Earl of Mortain, William de Falaise, William de Mohun, the Flemish Walter of Douai, Ralph de Conte-ville, the fierce Lupus and his son Lupellus, ancestors of the Lovels, William of Corcelle, father of Roger, who held eighty-seven manors in Somerset and, last not least, the warlike Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and the overlord of Ascelin of Richmonte, all helped to consolidate his power. To begin with, some Saxon chiefs like Brixi, and Brichtric who, together with others, appear as signatories in the early (1068) Banwell Charter of King William, may have espoused his cause, but, as a rule the transference of Somerset manors from Saxon to Norman is complete and thorough by 1086. Had Saxons been prepared and had they been united from York to Exeter the tale might have been different. But there was no scheme of defence, no real plan, and so they were beaten in detail. Surely after all these years the lesson of being prepared still remains. Somerset has known the ravages of war from the day when Vespasian made his camp at Selwood, and the lessons of war written in blood should be permanent. "*Si vis pacem, para bellum.*"

The Glastonbury Lake Village.

AN ACCOUNT OF A PORTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS
UNDERTAKEN DURING 1905 AND 1906.

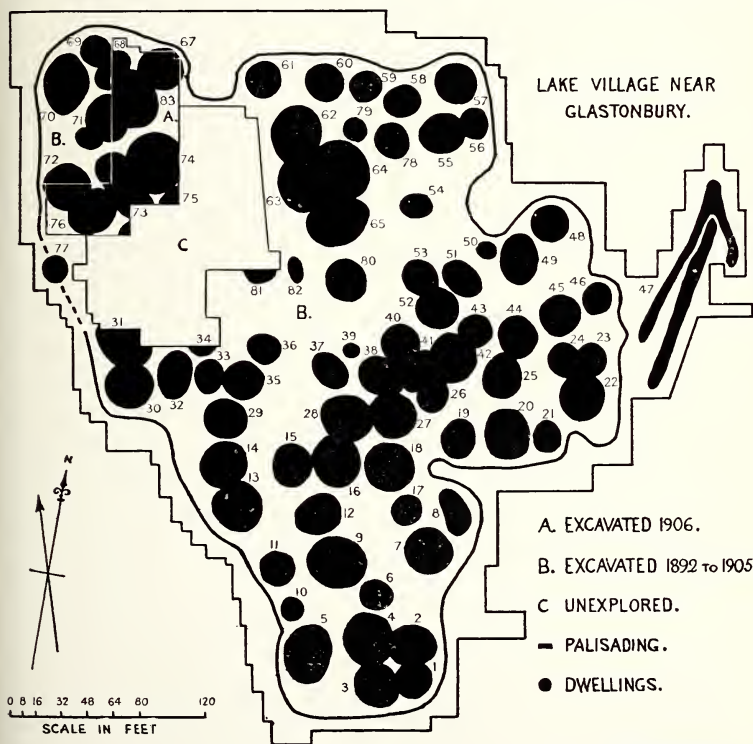
BY ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE excavations at the Lake Village were reopened in 1906, during May and June, for four weeks, under the joint superintendence of the writers. The ground explored covered some 580 square yards, and was situated near the n.w. corner of the village, adjoining the e. and s. sides of the portion excavated last year. Digging began on May 7th and continued until June 2nd. Two days were lost owing to heavy rain, and considerable hindrance to work and inconvenience was experienced for several days from the consequent flooding of the trenches. This season another area of clay was discovered that was not recognised as a mound on the surface before digging; this brings the total number of hut-sites up to eighty-three.

The area excavated included the following dwelling-mounds, together with the intervening spaces of level ground around them. Mounds 67, 76, and 83 were examined in their entirety; Mounds 68, 71, and 72, partly excavated last year, were completed; the greater part of Mounds 73 and 74, and the n.w. quarter of Mound 75 were examined, and await completion next year. (*See Plate I*).

As in previous years it is the intention of the writers to give a detailed account of the completed Mounds only, viz., Nos. 67,



ARTHUR BULLEID
 MENS ET DEL. 1906.



68, 71, 72, 76, and 83, leaving the description of the unfinished dwellings, Nos. 73, 74, and 75, for a subsequent paper.

It will be understood therefore, that the relics referred to in this paper do not by any means represent the whole of those found in 1906 ; and on the other hand the list includes several important finds discovered during the excavations in 1905. With reference to the three unfinished mounds it should be mentioned that Mound 74 was, structurally, one of the most interesting dwelling-sites as yet explored.

II. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXVII, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate III).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 25ft., and from E. to W. 25ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 8ins. above the surrounding level ground.

Alluvium.—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 6ins. near the centre to 13ins. near the E. margin.

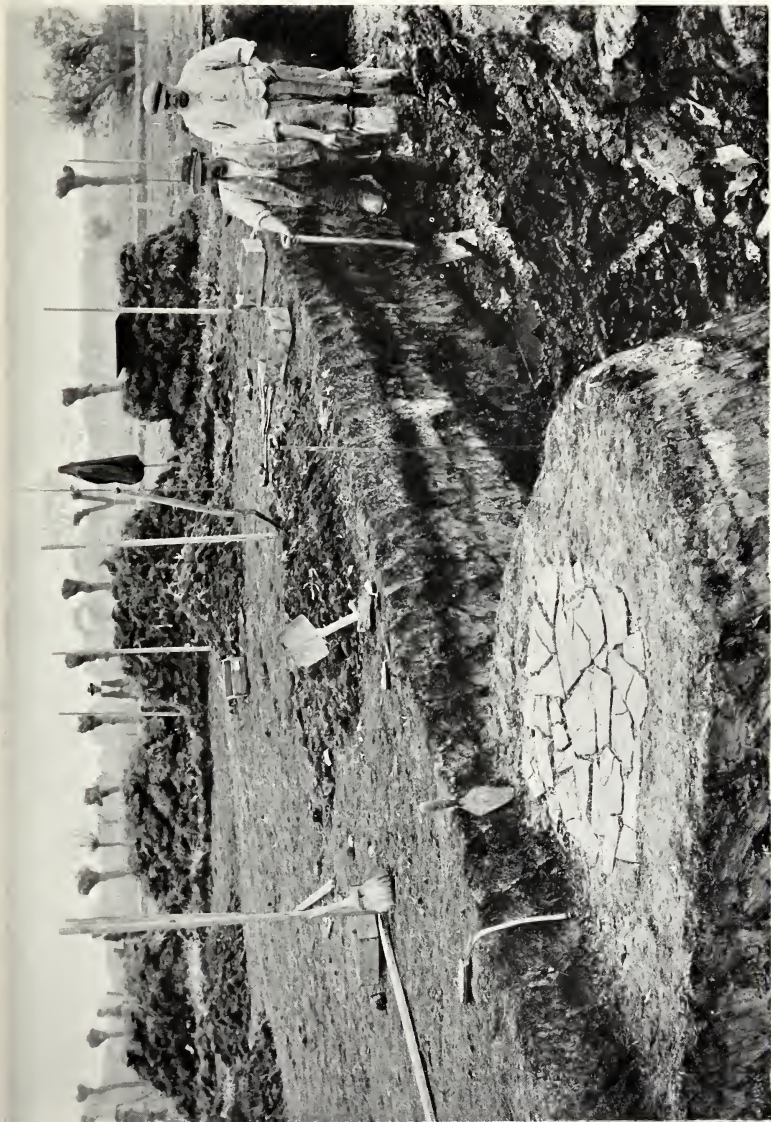
MOUND LXVII was of medium size, and formed one of a group of six situated at the N.W. corner of the village, lying E. of Mound LXVIII, and N.E. of Mound LXXXIII, overlapping the latter for 8ft. along the S.W. margin. It was protected on the N., N.E., and E. aspects by the border-palisading, and was composed of four floors, all of which were well defined and covered with a distinct layer of black earth and charcoal, as seen in the photograph, Plate II. The total thickness of the clay 6ft. N.E. of the central picket and near the N. margin of Floor i was 2ft. 9ins., the thickness of each floor measured at the same place being,—Floor i 2ins., Floor ii 12ins., Floor iii 9ins., and Floor iv 10ins. Floors i, ii, and iii were made of yellow clay ; Floor iv of blue. The whole mound was tilted downwards and outwards towards the border-palisading on the E. of the dwelling.

Substructure.—This was strong and well preserved, especially

under the E. and N.E. aspects of the mound, where it was composed of several layers of timber ; the upper strata being arranged lengthways in an E. and W. direction, and the deeper in a N. and S. direction, parallel to the palisading. Thick layers of brushwood, chiefly arranged in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction, supported other parts of the mound. Portions of an older and discarded palisading were discovered in the peat underlying the S.E. quarter of the mound. (This is seen in the middle distance of the photograph, Plate VI). Below the substructure, under the E. half of the dwelling, a layer of stratified leafy peat was found 12ins. thick containing the *elytra* of water-beetles, and the *opercula* of fresh-water shells.

The peat situated to the S. of Mound LXVII was composed of a heterogeneous mass of vegetable débris, containing chips of wood, stones, bones of animals (including the nearly complete skull of a horse), and numerous fragments of coarse hand-made pottery. Fragments of thin bronze plate (E 249) were found near some water-worn pebbles, 4ft. S.E. of the central picket under the substructure and 4ft. 6ins. below the surface.

Floor i.—This was a small circular area of yellow clay, measuring 13ft. N. and S., and 13ft. 6ins. E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay near the centre being 6ins. The hearth was well preserved, consisting of a raised patch of clay of quadrilateral outline with rounded corners, the four sides facing respectively N.E., N.W., S.E., and S.W. The N.E. and S.W. diameter measured 4ft. 4ins., and the N.W. and S.E. diameter 4ft. 2ins. There were no signs of bevelling along the margin. The centre of the hearth consisted of a flat pavement of thin slabs of lias embedded in the surface of the clay, the clay being baked red between the stones, and for an average distance of 8ins. beyond them. The stones were arranged in a roughly quadrangular-shaped pavement with the four sides parallel with those of the surrounding clay. The diameters of the stone-work were 3ft.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

Sectional View of Mound 67, taken from the N.E. ; in the foreground, stone hearth on the first floor of the hut.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.



N.E. and S.W., and 2ft. 10ins. N.W. and S.E. The largest stone measured 12ins. in diameter and was 1 inch thick. The hearth was much tilted downwards towards the E., causing a difference of 6ins. in the level between the W. and E. margins of the stone-work. This lias pavement was originally composed of 26 stones, but they have been cracked by the action of fire, so that when discovered 49 fragments were counted. A good photograph of the hearth is given in Plate II.

Floors ii and iii were composed of yellow clay; although the surfaces were covered with a distinct layer of black earth containing charcoal, no hearth was discovered on either floor. A layer of peat and timber separated Floors iii and iv over the E. half of the dwelling. Along the E. margin it was continuous with the timber forming the substructure near the border-palisading and measured 12ins. thick, but near the centre of the dwelling it gradually thinned out, forming a wedge-shaped layer when seen in section E. and W.

Floor iv was composed of grey clay; and at the S.W. margin was continuous with the clay of Floor i of Mound LXXXIII. Towards the N. and E. aspects of the mound the clay extended as far as the palisading. No hearth was discovered on this floor, although considerable quantities of charcoal were found distributed over the surface. Floors i, ii, and iii were of distinctly later date than Floor i of Mound LXXXIII.

Relics discovered.—Few objects of interest were found in this mound, and a comparatively small number of fragments of pottery were obtained from the N. half of the dwelling.

The numbered objects found in or around this mound were as follows:—

E 248. Bronze rivet-head, diam. 12 mm., height 6 mm. The rivet, diam. 2 mm., projects 0·8 mm. below the base of the head. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVII, 8½ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

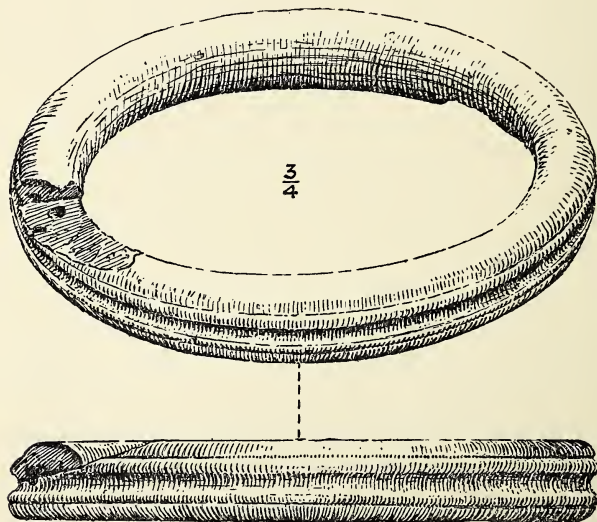
E 249. Two pieces of thin bronze plate, 43 and 45 mm. respectively in length. One piece has a small rivet-hole.

Found in the peat under Mound LXVII, 4ft. S.E. of the central picket, 15ins. below the undersurface of the brushwood, and 4½ft. below the surface of the field, 1906.

H 338. Piece of worked antler, with raised band at one end, ornamented with one transverse line. It may probably be portion of the handle of a weaving-comb. Found in the black earth near the S. margin of Mound LXVII, 13ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1906.

H 339. Portion of a well-preserved red-deer antler, sawn and having a polished tine; length 157 mm. Figured in Plate V. Found in the peat in trenching 24ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXVII, 1906.

K 30. A large armlet (or anklet?) in three pieces; although



Armlet of Kimmeridge Shale, Mound LXVII,
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

they complete the ring, a fairly large piece of the shale has been flaked off on both faces. Ext. diam. 109 mm. (4¼ins.); int. diam. 82 mm. It is therefore larger than the similar

complete armlet (K 29) found in 1905, which is 97 mm. in ext. diam.¹ K 30 is ornamented by a deep continuous groove (width 2.5 mm.) round the middle of the external surface of the armlet, bounded on either side by a rounded ridge, and again by a much slighter groove. The ring is of oval section, 13 by 15 mm. This armlet, figured in the accompanying illustration, affords another excellent example of the skill of the Lake-dwellers in using the lathe. At the points of fracture no less than four attempted reparation-holes are observable; the drilling or boring caused portions of the armlet to split or flake, as mentioned above, after which the pieces were evidently thrown aside in disgust, the attempted repairs having failed. The pieces were found within two or three feet of one another. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVII, about 5½ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

M 18. Human vertebra, fractured. Found outside the border-palisading 18ft. from the N.E. edge of Mound LXVII, 1895.

M 19. Complete human skull and jaw. Found outside the border-palisading, 16ft. from the N.E. edge of Mound LXVII, 1895. The skull had a transverse cut across the occipital bone, which was found lowermost when discovered.

P 133. Ornamental pottery. Found outside the palisading N. of Mound LXVII, 1895.

P 173. The greater part of an ornamental globular bowl, height 5ins., ext. diam. at rim 5¾ins., max. ext. diam. 6¾ins. Ornamented with a band of decoration (width 2¼ins.) just below the rim, consisting of a row of chevrons, pointing downwards, filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides. On one side near the base are three perforations (diam. 6 mm.), triangularly arranged, probably intended for straining honey. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVII, 9½ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

1. Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch Soc.*, vol. li, pt. ii, p. 97.

P 176. The greater part of an unornamented hand-made pot, found in three large pieces. The sides are slightly convex, but the rim is decidedly incurved. Height of vessel $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins., ext. diam. at rim $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins., max. diam. 6 ins., diam. of base $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. In the middle of the base is a large rounded hole, probably for straining honey from the comb. Found in trenching to the s. of Mound LXVII, 1906.

Q 13. Complete upper stone of a quern. Found near the upper margin of Mound LXVII, 1895.

X 42. Wooden mallet with handle complete; max. length of head 7 ins.; max. width of head $3\cdot85$ ins.; diam. of perforation for handle $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; handle 11 ins. long. Found in the peat outside the palisading 22 ft. to the N.N.W. of Mound LXVII, 1895.

A flint flake with secondary chipping, a baked clay sling-bullet, and a small rounded pebble were found in Mound LXVII. Amongst the piles of the border-palisading below the clay to the S.E. of the mound, a large roughly-chipped flint scraper was found.

The following botanical specimens were discovered in the peat under the mound:—*Corylus avellana* (hazelnut); *Fontinalis* (floating moss); *Carex riparia*? (sedge).

III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXVIII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24 ft., and from E. to W. 24 ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 15 ins. above the surrounding level ground.

Alluvium.—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 6 to 10 ins.

Mound LXVIII was of small size, situated near the N. border of the village, and lying S.E. of Mound LXIX, E.N.E. of Mound LXX, and N.W. of Mound LXXXIII. It was protected along the N. and N.E. sides by the border-palisading, and was somewhat quadrangular in outline. It was composed of three floors.



In a section E. and W. through the centre of the mound, the greatest thickness of the clay was 17ins., Floor i measuring 3ins., Floor ii, 7ins., and Floor iii, 7ins.

Floor i was a small circular area of clay, measuring 7ft. 6ins. N. and S., and 9ft. E. and W. The centre of the floor was occupied by a hearth consisting of a raised oval-shaped patch of clay measuring 3ft. 6ins. N. and S., by 4ft. E. and W. Near the middle of this was a stoned area measuring 2ft. by 18ins. The stones embedded in the clay were flat waterworn sandstone pebbles from 4 to 6ins. in diameter. The centre of the hearth was raised 3ins. above the periphery of the base. Indications of bevelling were noticed along the W. margin of the clay hearth, the depth of the bevelled edge varying from 2 to 2½ins. The clay and stones showed but slight signs of fire, and the layer of fire-ash surrounding the hearth was comparatively not well marked. Several fragments of thin grey Roman pottery (P 175) were found on the surface of the mound immediately under the flood-soil, and one piece was discovered in the black earth belonging jointly to Floors i and ii.

Floors ii and iii were of greater extent than Floor i, the clay extending northwards as far as the border-palisading. There were no indications of a hearth on either floor. Floor iii was continuous with Floor iv of Mound LXVII, and with Floor i of Mound LXXXIII.

Substructure.—This was composed chiefly of brushwood, arranged in an E. and W. direction, parallel with the palisading. Under the brushwood there were larger pieces of timber placed lengthways N. and S., from 18ins. to 2ft. apart.

Dwelling-Mound LXVIII contained an average quantity of pottery. Amongst the objects of interest were the following:—

D 72. Piece of baked clay with three arms and two shorter projections; max. length 46 mm. Figured on p. 106. Perhaps a toy, or a “stilt” used in the process of firing pottery. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVIII, 4ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

P 174. Rim and base of a globular bowl of dark ware, found in many fragments; ext. diam. at rim $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins., max. diam. below rim about $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; diam. at base $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Below the rim is a band of decoration (width $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.), consisting of a double-lined wave pattern with indented dots-and-circles between the lines at intervals of from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. apart. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVIII, 3ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

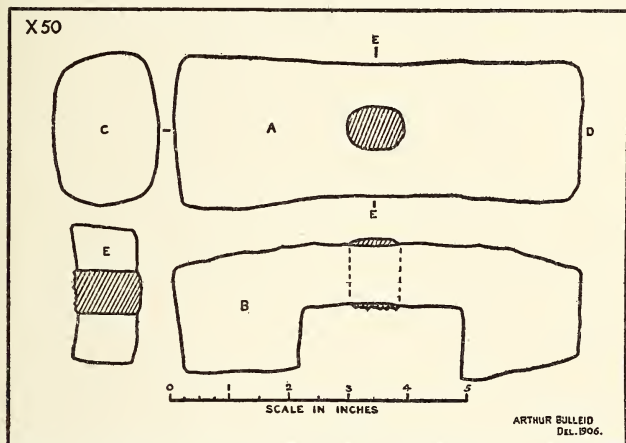
P 175. Fragments of the base (diam. $2\frac{5}{8}$ ins.) of a *Roman* vessel of thin, hard, lathe-turned grey ware, found scattered about at the base of the "flood-soil" covering Mound LXVIII, one piece being found in the black earth belonging jointly to the first and second floors, 5ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket. It is quite probable that these fragments found in 1906 belong to the same pot as the pieces of grey ware represented by "finds" P 132 (1895) and P 166 (1905); indeed, parts of P 132 and P 166 have now been found to join. (See *Proceedings*, vol. li, 1905, pt. ii, p. 88, and Plate V, P 132).

Q 48. Lower stone of a circular quern, imperfect, having two convex surfaces, one convexity being more pronounced than the other; max. thickness $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. There is a hole on both surfaces, one depth $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., the other $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. More than half of each hole remains, and, viewed from the side of the fracture, it is seen that the holes are not in line by an inch. Both holes are about 2 ins. in diam. at the mouth. Found at the edge of the clay of Mound LXVIII, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1906.

W 179. Sandstone disc with flat surfaces and straight sides; probably an incomplete spindle-whorl; diam. 38.5 mm.; thickness 10 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXVIII, 6ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

W 180. Rough sandstone disc, of an irregular oval form, with flat faces and an incipient hole for the purpose of making a spindle-whorl. Max. diam. 41 mm.; thickness 9 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVIII, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

X 50. Piece of worked wood, cut lengthways from a longitudinal section; probably made of alder; figured in the accompanying drawing. It was found amongst the brushwood of the substructure near the E. margin of Mound LXVIII, 11ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906. The upper surface is perforated at the centre, the aperture being completely filled by a wood pin which passes vertically through the entire thickness of the object. The surfaces have been worked with an



X 50. Half-notched piece of wood, Mound LXVIII, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

A—Upper surface. B—Side view. C—End view.
E—Section through centre transversely.

adze, and the perforation made with a small gouge. The object has the following dimensions :—

Greatest length through the centre $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins., greatest length of sides $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., greatest width at end C $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins., greatest depth at end C $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins., greatest width at end D $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins., greatest depth at end D $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Length of pin hole 0.94 in., width 0.8 in. The upper end of the pin is convex, projecting slightly above the upper surface; the lower end has a broken and uneven surface. The length of the portion of the pin that remains is $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins. Greatest length of notch $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins., greatest depth $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

A whetstone was found in this mound; and three flint flakes.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXI, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 26ft., and from E. to W. 22ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 13ins. above the surrounding level ground.

Alluvium.—The depth of flood-soil covering the mound varied from 5 to 13ins.

Mound LXXI was of medium size, situated S.E. of Mound LXX, S. of Mound LXVIII, and S.W. of Mound LXXXIII, overlapping the latter mound to the extent of 8ft. It was composed of three floors, the greatest thickness of clay 4ft. E. from the central picket being 18ins. At the W. and S. sides of the mound the floors were separated with difficulty; at other parts they were quite distinct.

Floor i.—This was a thin layer of clay with irregular outline, encircling the hearth belonging to Floor ii. It had a patchy appearance as if it was intended to make good the irregularities of Floor ii.

Floor ii was a small area of clay measuring 18ft. N. and S. by 19ft. E. and W. The hearth (Plate IV) was made of gravel resting on a substratum of clay, the two together being 6ins. thick. The upper surface was uneven with depressions $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep, and measured 3ft. 6ins. in diameter E. and W., the base being 5ft. across in the same direction. The margin had a circular but irregular outline and was bevelled at places. On the surface of the N.E. quarter of Floor ii the remains of flooring-boards were distinctly seen lying lengthways in an E. and W. direction. At the W. and S.W. aspects of the mound the surface was covered with a layer of black earth, chiefly composed of charcoal from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3ins. deep; this contained numerous fragments of fused and worked bronze (E 240 and 241), and a quantity of grain. Some red colouring-matter was found 7ft. to the N.E. of the central picket.

Floor iii was of larger size, measuring 25ft. in diameter N.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905.

View of Dwelling-mound 71, taken from the N.E., showing the hearth of Floor 2, and the timberwork substructure.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.



and s.; joining the s.w. margin there was an additional area of clay measuring 10ft. n. and s. by 19ft. e. and w. The construction and dimensions of the hearth are not known, as the super-imposed hearth belonging to Floor ii was left undisturbed. At several places on the e. side of Floor iii there were remains of wood-flooring, and a portion of what must have been a complete infant's skeleton (M 39) was found to the s.w. of the central picket. Numerous fragments of corroded bronze were found scattered over the floor, in many instances so decayed as to leave only orange-coloured stains in the earth immediately surrounding the objects. This has been the usual discoloration accompanying bronze "finds" throughout the excavations.

An area of rubble stone was found on the surface of Floor iii, extending over part of the s. side and measuring 8ft. by 3ft.

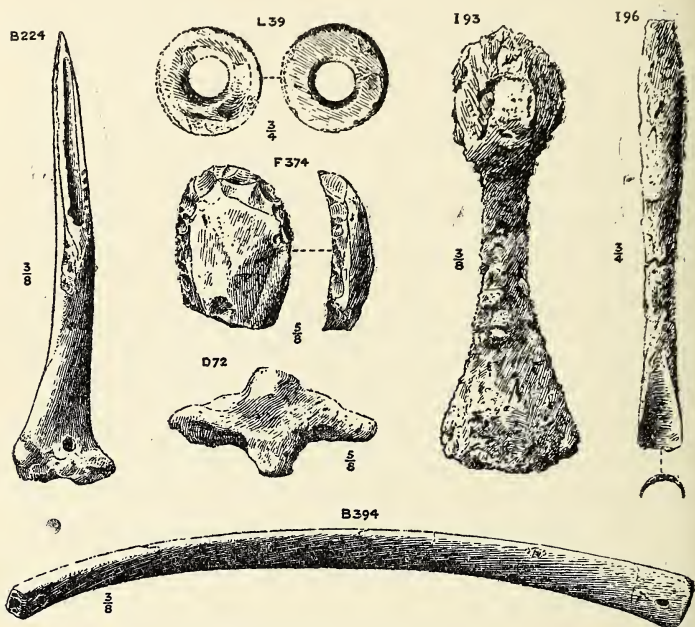
Substructure.—This was remarkably strong and well preserved, under the n., n.w., and s. aspects of the mound. The pieces of timber were arranged side by side in a n.e. and s.w. direction, with other lengths lying occasionally at right angles. Under the e. and w. quarters of the mound the timber was placed lengthways in a n.n.w. and s.s.e. direction. The timberwork is well shown in the photograph, Plate IV. Beneath the substructure on the w. and s.w. sides of the mound, and extending westwards from it as far as the palisading, the ground was composed of leafy peat containing drift-wood, chips, and bones of animals.

Relics discovered.—The objects of interest from this mound were, with one or two exceptions, found in the w. half of the dwelling, and included:—

B 372. Roughly-worked bone needle, fractured across the eye; length from base of eye to point, 79 mm. The eye was at least 4 mm. across. Found on the margin of the first floor of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905.

B 394. Drill-bow made from a rib-bone; figured on p. 106;

total length on the curve, 259 mm. The perforation at each end is circular and about 4.2 mm. in diam. The flatter end has rounded corners. It has no decoration. Found on the



Objects of Bone, Iron, Lead, Flint and Baked Clay,
Glastonbury Lake Village.

second floor of Mound LXXI, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905. A similar drill-bow (B 25), ornamented with crossed lines forming lozenges, was found in Mound XLIV in 1893.

B 396. Polishing-bone consisting of a metatarsus of red deer with the condyles wanting. The bone is remarkably smooth, and exhibits evidence of having been considerably gnawed at both ends. Found on the timber under the clay of Mound LXXI, 8 ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

B 397. Smoothed rib-bone showing two cut notches. Found

on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

B 398. Three metatarsi of sheep or goat, all more or less worked, two showing signs of scratching all round the shaft, followed by considerable polishing of the surface.¹ Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 11ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1905.

B 399. About two-thirds of a metatarsus of horse, smoothed for the purpose of polishing or burnishing. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 13ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1905.

B 400. The greater portion of a roughly-formed bone needle, broken across the eye, which was approximately 3·7 mm. in diam.; max. ext. width, 6·7 mm.; length from base of eye to point 56 mm. Found in the black earth 18ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1905.

C 25. Portion of a grey, triangular, hand-made crucible, made from a very fine clay. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 6½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 235. Fragment of corroded bronze. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 12ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

E 238. Eight fragments of bronze, much corroded and crumpled. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 239. Harp-shaped bronze fibula of La Tène type, with a small portion of the tail missing; length 78·5 mm. Figured on p. 116. It has been constructed from one piece of metal, with the addition of a short tubular piece of bronze inserted into the coil of the spring. The latter, after twisting round once on one side, arches round the back and completes a symmetrical twist on the other side, turning inwards to form the pin. The bow is of circular section, max. diam. 4·3 mm. The

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xlviii, pt. 2, Pl. III, fig. 8, and description pp. 118-9.

catch-plate, being perforated, is strengthened by a vertical but curved strut. From this perforation the usual tapering groove extends as far as the raised band—a collar originally used for fastening the retroflected tail to the bow of fibulæ of earlier type than the one just described. This is quite a usual feature of the Lake Village fibulæ, and a similar one (E 211) was found in the adjacent dwelling (Mound LXX, 1905).¹ E 239 was found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 240. Portion of a large bronze rivet-head, the rivet missing; max. diam. 16 mm. Also several fragments of corroded bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 241. Bronze rivet-head of the usual form, with rivet in position; diam. 15 mm. Also a few pieces of corroded bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 242. Three damaged bronze rivet-heads and several rivets without heads; also fragments of corroded bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 12ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 317. Large object of antler of red-deer, in many fragments and beyond repair. Oblique scorings and marks of the saw are observable in places. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

H 318. Hammer formed from the basal portion of a red-deer antler, measuring 208 mm. in circumference just above the burr. It shows indications of much use, and was found in several pieces in Mound LXXI. It has been restored and is figured (two views) in Plate V. The hole for the reception of the handle is of oblong section, measuring on the lower side 26 by 21 mm.; the formation of this hole was started by means of a broad saw, and the work has been clumsily carried out, deep saw-marks (average width 3.5 mm.) extending

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. li, pt. 2, p. 94.

beyond the margin of the hole to the extent of from 9 to 14 mm. The hole at the other end was formed by the removal of the brow-tine. Both sides are considerably "pecked," caused probably by hammering on metals. One of the photographic views shows a deep depression of conical outline, depth 13.5 mm., diam. at mouth 17 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 10ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1905. Similar hammers have been previously found in the Village, one (H 171) being figured in the *Proceedings*.¹

H 319. Portion of a small antler of roe-deer, points missing, but showing saw-marks and other signs of having been used. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 6ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

H 320. Tine of an antler of red-deer worked to a smooth, blunt point, and having a perforation (diam. 6 mm.) at the base; length on the curve 160 mm. A considerable amount of surface cutting is seen in one place. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 4ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1905.

H 321. Large straight piece of red-deer antler, length 315 mm. (12½ins.), somewhat in the form of a truncheon. Figured in Plate V. The part for grasping has been rounded to an average diam. of 23 mm., at the base of which is a roughly-trimmed knob, or pommel, projecting on one side (max. width 47 mm.)—a stop for preventing the handle from slipping from the user's grasp. The head has been sawn off square, and for some distance down the shaft a rectangular section has been maintained, the four sides near the top averaging 33 mm. in width. Knife-cuts are observable in these parts. The "head" shows little signs of wear or rough usage, and as there is no evidence of its having been used for any beating purpose, we can only surmise that the object was intended for the handle of an iron saw or knife or other cutting implement. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1905.

1. Vol. 50, pt. 2, Pl. viii.

H 322. Short piece of antler of red-deer with saw-marks at both the squared ends ; max. length 40 mm. ; max. width 41.5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 323. Complete roe-deer antler, length 214 mm. Figured in Plate V. The two branching tines have been worked at the points, and at their junction a circular perforation (min. diam. 3.5 mm.) has been neatly cut. Close to the base the drilling of a hole in an opposite direction to the other has been commenced on both sides. Found on the timber-work substructure under the clay of Mound LXXI, 12ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 329. Portion of a tine of red-deer, length 106 mm. ; much repaired ; probably a cheek-piece of a bridle bit. It has a perforation within an inch of each end. It is ornamented on one side only (that shown in the illustration, Plate V) by six transverse, incised, parallel lines between the holes and the ends. The smaller hole is circular ; the larger, oblong. Found under the clay of Mound LXXI, 18ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

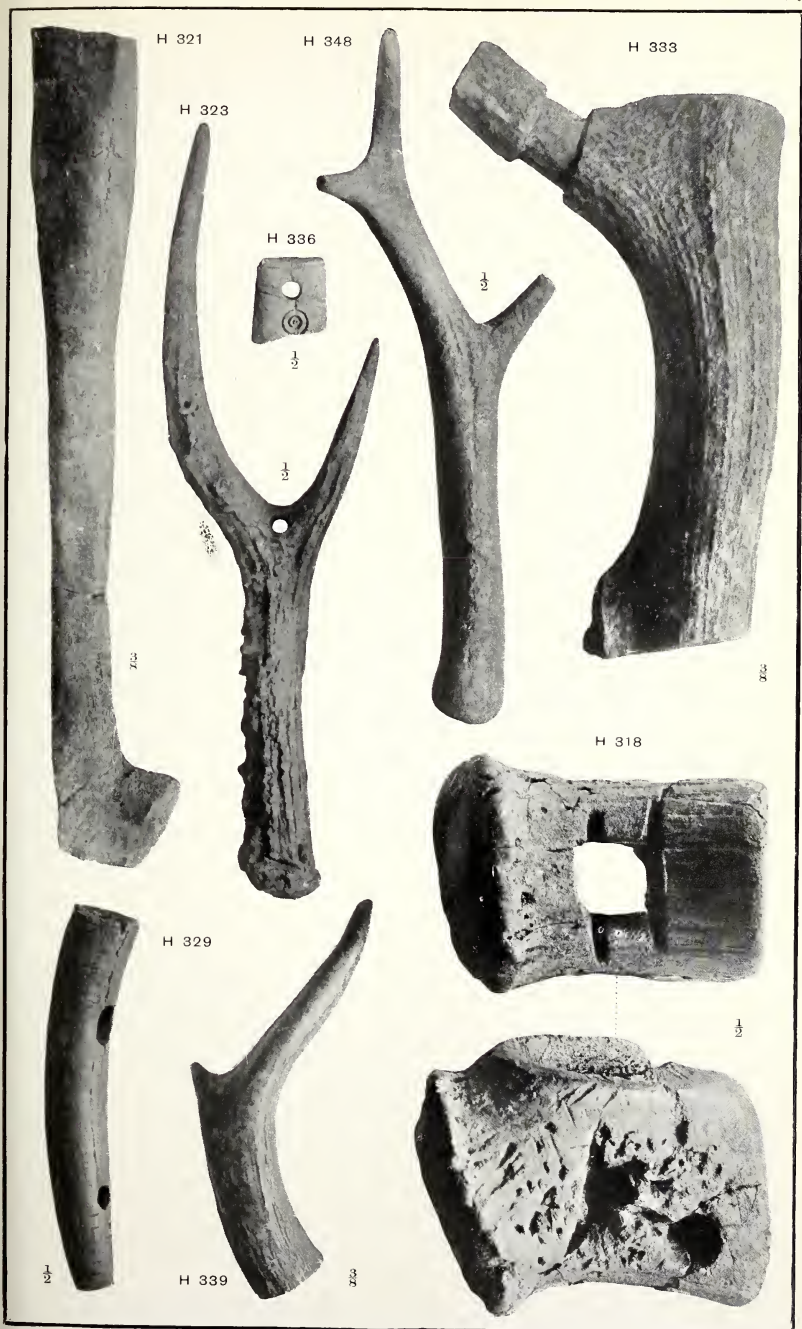
H 330. Small piece of burnt antler. Found in Mound LXXI, 19ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

I 93. Iron adze in one piece, but very much corroded, the socket still containing a portion of the wooden handle ; length about 6½ins. Figured on p. 106. Found on the surface of the timber-work substructure under the clay of Mound LXXI, 5½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

I 94. Portion of an iron bar of quadrangular section ; length 5½ins. ; width 18 mm., tapering to 14 mm. ; thickness 10 mm., tapering to 7 mm. Found on the s. margin of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905. Its purpose is undeterminable owing to corrosion.

L 38. Piece of lead ore. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 10ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

M 39. Portion of a complete skeleton of an infant. Found



RELICS OF ANTLER, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905-6.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.



on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

P 169. Lathe-turned earthenware bowl, seven-eighths of which were found in 32 fragments in the s. half of Mound LXXI. It has been restored and is now in the Taunton Castle collection. It is of precisely the same type as P 163 found in Mound LVIII, 1904, and now in the British Museum. P 163 is figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. 50, Pl. ix (see also p. 87). P 169 has the following dimensions:—Height $5\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; max. diam. $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; diam. at rim 6 ins., at base $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. The ornamentation on P 163 and P 169 is of precisely the same character.

P 170. Plain pot of flower-pot form but with rim curved slightly inwards. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; ext. diam. at rim $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins., enlarging to $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at the widest part. Three-quarters of the pot were found in sixteen fragments. It has been restored and presented to the British Museum. Found on the edge of the first floor of Mound LXXI, 14ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905.

Q 46. Piece of an upper stone of a quern. Found in trenching $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1905.

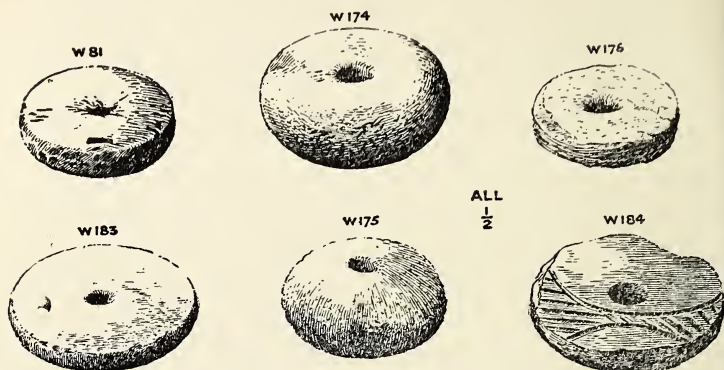
Q 47. Upper stone of a quern in many fragments. Found in trenching 18ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1905.

W 173. One-half of a light grey sandstone spindle-whorl; diam. 42.5 mm.; min. diam. of hole 6.5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

W 174. Thick stone spindle-whorl; diam. 49 mm.; min. diam. of hole 8 mm.; thickness 22.5 mm. Figured on p. 112. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXI, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

W 176. White lias spindle-whorl with flat faces; diam. 40.2 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 7 mm. Figured on p. 112.

Found on the first floor of Mound LXXI, 9ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.



Spindle-whorls of Stone, Pottery and Unbaked Clay,
Glastonbury Lake Village.

In addition to the above, the following unnumbered objects were found in this mound :—A large piece of iron slag ; two sling-bullets of baked clay ; a ball of baked clay, partly perforated (second floor) ; a loom-weight of rounded and narrow form ; two flint flakes ; six whetstones ; a hammerstone ; three small rounded pebbles ; a roughly perforated limpet-shell ; and several fragments of decorated pottery.

V. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXII, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate III).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 29ft., and from E. to W. 36ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 10ins. above the surrounding level ground.

Alluvium.—The depth of soil covering the clay varied from 5ins. at the top to 12ins. at the w. margin of the mound.

Mound LXXII was situated near the w. margin of the village, lying w. of Mound LXXIII, s.w. of Mound LXXI and N.W. of

Mound LXXVI, and was bounded on the w. side by the border-palisading. It was composed of three floors made of yellow clay; the greatest depth of clay near the central picket was 2ft. 8ins.

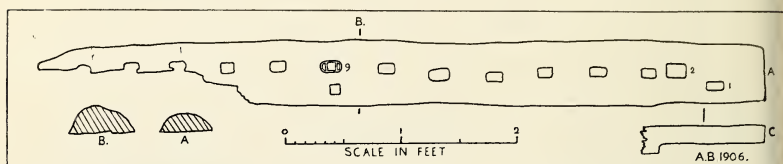
Floor i measured 28ft. N. and S. by 19ft. E. and W., and extended westwards as far as the palisading. The hearth being within a few inches of the surface was incomplete, and the measurements and composition were unobtainable.

Floor ii measured 30ft. N. and S. by 21ft. E. and W., and had two superimposed hearths. The upper hearth was placed excentrically to the centre of the mound, and consisted of a small patch of waterworn sandstone pebbles embedded in a raised area of clay 3 ins. thick. The diameter of the clay measured 4ft. N. and S. by 3ft. 6ins. E. and W. Immediately under this was a second hearth of earlier date, made of baked clay and of similar proportions. No signs of bevelling were noticed along the margins of either hearth. Floor ii was covered by a well-marked layer of fire-ash and charcoal, in which peas were frequently found.

Floor iii measured 28ft. N. and S. by 30ft. E. and W. Eastwards it was continuous with the clay of Mound LXXIII, and with Mound LXXVI along the S. and S.E. margins. The hearth consisted of a raised area of clay, near the centre of which were embedded eight thin slabs of lias, averaging 1in. thick, and covering a space 18ins. in diameter. The margin of the clay was not well defined and bore no indications of bevelling. Along the W. margin Floor iii sank abruptly towards the palisading, and was kept in place by a distinct line of wattle-work. Peas and grain were found around the hearth, and were specially numerous near the E. and N.W. margins. Peas were also thinly distributed over the W. side of the floor, and larger quantities near the line of wattle-work.

Substructure.—Under the N.E., E. and S.E. sides it was not important. Under the W. half of the mound it was composed of timber, arranged chiefly in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, with

layers of brushwood lying parallel with the border-palisading. Some fragments of slag were discovered under Floor iii lying on the surface of the brushwood, and several other objects of interest were found in the same position, below the N. half of the mound. Amongst the timber under the N.W. margin of the clay, was a piece of worked oak, measuring 6ft. 4ins. long. (See accompanying drawing). It was a portion of a larger



Mortised beam found among the substructure of Mound LXXII,
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

beam of split oak, one end being broken ; the transverse section was plano-convex. The width at the complete end was $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., the greatest width elsewhere 7ins., and the maximum thickness of the wood $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Arranged along the centre of the beam were ten complete and three incomplete mortise-holes. Near the perfect end of the beam there was a mortise-hole not in line with the others, making in all fourteen holes which penetrated the entire thickness of the wood. On the convex surface, at the distance of 3ft. 9ins. from the complete end, and placed between the ninth hole and the edge of the beam, a mortise-hole was cut one inch square and deep. The mortise-holes varied considerably in size ; among the more noteworthy were the following. The first hole near the complete end was rectangular and measured $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide ; the angles were round, having evidently been cut with a gouge. One gouge mark was three-quarters of an inch wide. The second, also a rectangular hole, measuring 2ins. long by $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins. wide, was cut with a square-edged chisel, the cutting-edge of which was 1in. wide. The ninth hole was partly filled with the end of a post broken off level with the convex surface of the beam.

The mortise-hole was 2ins. long and 1in. wide, with rounded ends. The broken post end being 1in. square only occupied the centre of the hole, leaving a semicircular space on either side which was filled in each case with a wedge of wood. The other mortise-holes ranged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 2ins. long, and from 1in. to $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins. wide. Several were cut with a small gouge, the cutting-edge of which measured $\frac{5}{16}$ in. wide. The spaces between the mortise-holes ranged from $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. to 4ins. At the complete end of the beam the flat surface was notched transversely for 11ins., the notch being $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep. The beam was evidently intended to fit, and to be placed at right angles to another piece of timber similarly worked. During the excavations of previous years three other beams were found in various parts of the village, with the same arrangement of mortise-holes.

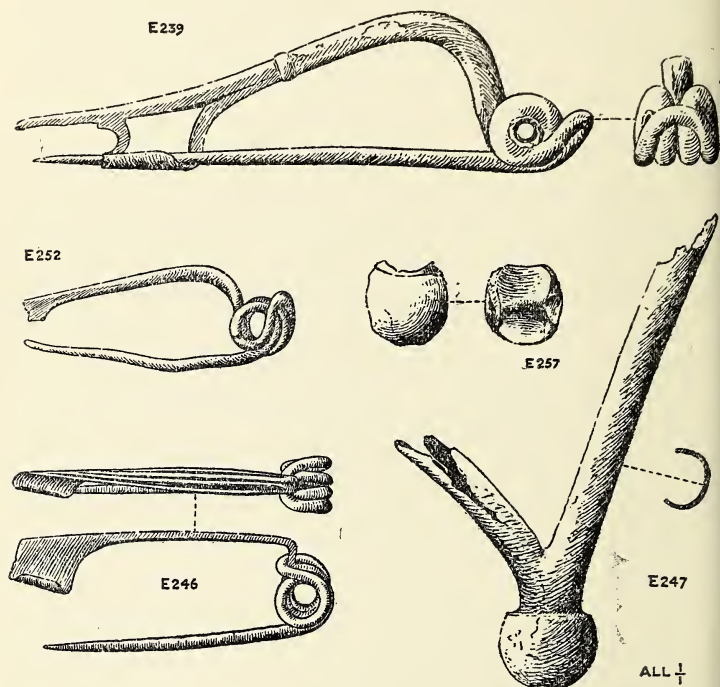
Relics discovered.—Among the objects of importance from Mound LXXII, were :—

E 246. Bronze fibula, complete, an unusual type in the Lake Village collection, but made from one piece of bronze; total length 43 mm. Figured on p. 116. The bow is almost straight, the flattened top (max. width 4 mm.) being ornamented with three longitudinal grooves tapering towards the nose or tail of the fibula. The catch-plate is squared at the end, and on the flat face ornamented with two faintly incised vertical lines and apparently a little hatching.¹ The coil commencing from the bow makes two twists outwards on one side, and folding under the head of the bow, completes two symmetrical turns inwards before the pin emerges; in which respect it is of the same type as E 20 and E 93. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXII, 4ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

E 247. Bronze chape of the scabbard of a sword or dagger, the bulbous termination of which is 13·5 mm. in diam. Bronze

1. Fibulæ with engraved catch-plates are rare. One of Roman provincial type with ornament in this position was found at Ham Hill, Somerset. (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2 ser., xxi, 134, 139; and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, li, ii, 147).

bordering for the edges of the sheath spring in both directions, and measures 7·8 mm. in average width, being of semicircular section. Several inches of this bordering were observed in the peat in continuation of what now remains, but being in a very



Objects of Bronze, including three fibulæ, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905-6.

fragile condition it could not be removed entire. Found lying in the peaty layer and brushwood under the clay of Mound LXXII, 8½ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1905. A similar chape (E 107) was found in Mound LVIII (1896), and is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. 50, pt. 2, pl. vii. A specimen of similar character was found at Hod Hill and is in the Durden Collection in the British Museum.

E 257. Small rounded piece of bronze, incomplete, width

11 mm. Two views of it are given on p. 116. It appears to have had perforations in two directions. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXII, 10ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

E 261. Small piece of flattened bronze with a bevelled edge, probably one of the ends of a pair of tweezers. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXII, 13ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

H 332. Small piece of smooth antler of deer. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXII, 6ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 333. Large piece of antler of red-deer, with portion of one tine projecting, the remainder having been sawn off. The object has been sawn through at top and bottom, and the bez-tine was removed in the same manner. Midway between the 'spring' of the tine and its squared termination a groove has been cut all round varying in width from 18 to 29 mm., the outer coating of the tine being removed to a depth varying from 1 to 4 mm. We have been unable to ascertain for what purpose this large implement was used. It is figured in Plate V. Found in the black earth near the margin of the clay of Mound LXXII, 17ft. to the e. of the central picket, 1905. An object of antler of similar outline and size from Lochlee Crannog, Tarbolton, is figured in Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 413, fig. 142, bottom right-hand corner.

H 334. Fragment of the handle of a weaving-comb, burnt black; ornamented with incised oblique lines forming a lozenge-shaped interspace. Found in Mound LXXII, 6ft. to the e. of the central picket, 1905.

H 345. Fragments of smooth antler, calcined. Found in Mound LXXII, 6ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1906.

H 347. Piece of worked but much decayed red-deer antler; length 215 mm. Found in the peat 18ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXII, 1906.

Q 49. Part of the upper stone of a quern. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXII, 1906.

Mound LXXII also produced four flint flakes (two with secondary chipping), a flint core, two whetstones, a hammer-stone, two sling-bullets, a small pellet of unbaked clay, and a small *calculus*; and several fragments of ornamental pottery.

The following botanical specimens were found on the third floor of Mound LXXII: *Pisum sativum* (cultivated pea); *Triticum sativum* (wheat); *Hordeum vulgare* (barley); *Corylus avellana* (hazel-nut). Seeds of *Iris pseudacorus* (yellow flag) were obtained from the third-floor level of this mound, but a little to the w. of the dwelling.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXVI, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 28ft., and from E. to W. 30ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 10ins. above the surrounding level ground.

Alluvium.—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 3ins. near the centre to 12ins. at the margin.

Mound LXXVI was situated near the w. margin of the village, lying s.w. of Mound LXXIII, s.e. of Mound LXXII, being continuous with the floors of both these mounds, and protected along the w. and s.w. aspects by the border-palisading. It was composed of three floors, the greatest depth of clay near the central picket being 2ft.

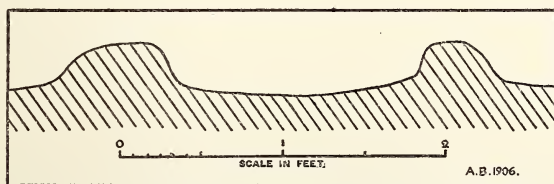
Floors i and ii were composed of yellow clay, the greatest thickness of which measured 18ins. The amount of fire-ash covering Floor ii was so small that the two floors were practically inseparable. The hearth belonging to Floor i was made of red marl and so imperfectly preserved as to leave no evidence of its original size or construction. The hearth belonging to Floor ii was situated s.e. of the central picket;

and was composed of thin pieces of lias, embedded in yellow clay which was baked hard between the stones, and for a distance of 4ins. surrounding them. The whole hearth was tilted downwards towards the E., the difference in the level between the E. and W. margins being 3ins. The edge of the clay was bevelled for a few inches at several places, the average depth of the bevel being $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

The width of the stone-work E. and W. was 2ft., the diameter of the clay E. and W. across the surface 3ft. 3ins., and the diameter of the clay through the base of the hearth 3ft. 9ins. This hearth was photographed.

Floor iii measured 20ft. N. and S., and E. and W. The N. half was partly overlapped by Floor iii of Mound LXXII. It was covered by a layer of fire-ash and charcoal which reached at one place a depth of $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; amongst the ash were several fragments of triangular crucibles, bronze dross, and slag. Floor iii had not the level appearance of an ordinary dwelling-floor, and was made of an unstratified mixture of grey marl, yellow clay and fire-ash.

The hearths belonging to Floor iii were composed of grey marl, and arranged in three superimposed layers. The centre of the upper hearth was hollowed out in the shape of a shallow



Sectional diagram of Furnace (?), on third floor of Mound LXXVI, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

basin with irregular outline. This depression (*see* the accompanying sectional drawing) was 18ins. in diameter, and bordered by a roughly-moulded rim. The depth of the rim was $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and the width through the base was 7ins. The

hollow was filled with fire-ash and a few fragments of slag. This smelting-place was photographed from the N. and from the N.E.

No part of the superstructure was discovered.

Substructure.—Under the w. and s.w. sides of the mound the substructure was strong, the pieces of timber lying chiefly parallel with the margin of the mound. There was also a layer of brushwood one foot deep. Under other parts of the mound the foundation was comparatively unimportant. The peat under the substructure at the s.w. side of the mound contained wood-chips, pottery, and bones of animals, including the nearly complete skull of a *bos longifrons*.

Part of the border-palisading was exposed near the s.w. side of the mound, and was represented by a single line of piles. The substructure between the margin of the mound and the palisading was well made and the pieces of timber carefully arranged in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction; part of this platform towards the S. was covered by a small area of clay, on which was a patch of small rubble-stone measuring 6ft. in diameter. This was photographed from the s.w.

Beyond the palisading westward was an area of ground measuring 20ft. N. and S. by 18ft. E. and W., covered with a thick layer of brushwood, and enclosed by a semi-circle of piles. This was probably a small extension of the village border.

Relics discovered.—Among the objects of importance from Mound LXXVI were:—

B 224. Bone needle, length 165 mm., figured on p. 106. Made from a right tibia of sheep; probably used for net-making. Found in the peat outside the palisading, 27ft. to the w.s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXVI, 1895.

B 404. The greater part of a polished metatarsus of sheep or goat, with condyles cut off at the distal end; at the proximal end a circular hole (diam. 9 mm.), and another smaller at the side, close to the end. Perhaps used as a kind of shuttle-spool

in weaving.¹ Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 8ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906. Another was found in a different part of the dwelling. One of these perforated tarsal bones was found with pottery, etc., in a refuse-heap at Steart Common Gate, Somerset, by Mr. A. Bulleid and the Rev. C. W. Whistler.

C 26. One corner of a triangular hand-made crucible of grey earthenware. A small piece of bronze was found within a foot of it. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 12ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

C 27. A similar piece to the last with a little bronze adhering to the interior surface. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 13ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

E 256. Two fragments of bronze dross. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXVI, 16ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

E 258. Small piece of bronze not worked. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 12ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

H 348. Small worked antler of roe-deer, length 190 mm. Figured in Plate V. The base is rounded, and is slit as if intended to receive the base of the blade of a knife. There are, however, no rivet-holes; the slit is 35 mm. long. The upper tine has been worked to a smooth, flat point; the two other tines have had their points removed, the ends being counter-sunk for the purpose of ornamenting pottery with indented circles about 4 and 6 mm. in diam. Found in the peat below the clay of Mound LXXVI, 3½ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

H 350. Shaft of a plain weaving-comb of antler, with oval enlargement at the handle end, but no perforation; length 130 mm. All the teeth, which were originally thirteen in number,

1. See similar object figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii, pt. 2, p. 113, fig. 20.

have been broken off. Found in the peat below the clay of Mound LXXVI, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.

H 352. Weaving-comb of antler in a bad state of preservation and much broken, the dentated end beyond repair. The top of the handle is squared and perforated with the usual hole (diam. 5 mm.). Between the hole and the top is a double band of ornament of crossed oblique lines; the same kind of decoration occurs just over the teeth. Found in the clay of the first floor of Mound LXXVI, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the S.S.W. of the central picket, 1906.

H 353. Piece of worked red-deer antler showing knife-cuts. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 6ft. to the S.S.W. of the central picket, 1906.

I 96. Small iron gouge, fractured through the shaft and broken off at the head of the tang of quadrangular section. The shaft is of circular section, approx. diam. 7 mm. The gouge has a deep curve and is 10 mm. wide at the cutting-edge. Figured on p. 106. Found near the E. margin of the hearths of Floor iii of Mound LXXVI, 8ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

M 14. Human skull, nearly complete. Found in the second spit of peat outside the palisading near the S.W. margin of Mound LXXVI, 1895. An atlas bone was also found at a little distance to the W. of the skull and a few inches lower in the peat.

P 178. Fragment of a rim (depth $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins.) of a large pot; probably the deepest rim found in the Village. Found in Mound LXXVI, 4ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

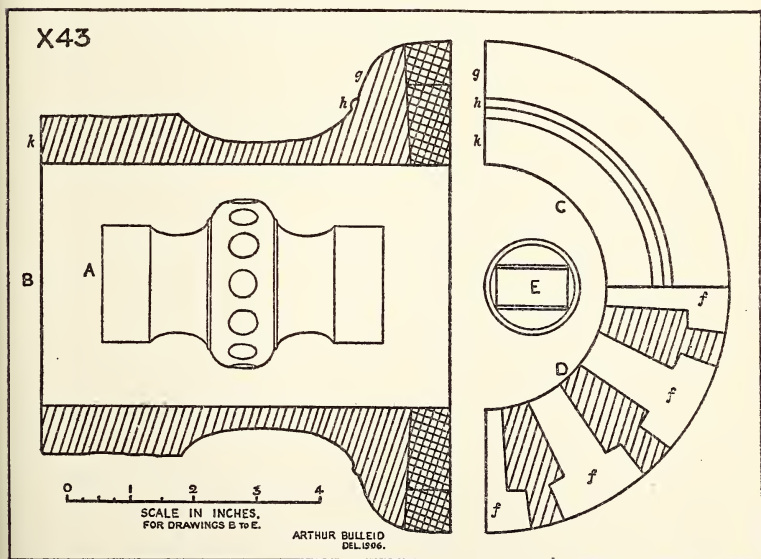
W 81. Spindle-whorl of indurated, unbaked, grey clay, with squared sides, surfaces slightly convex; max. diam. 41 mm.; max. thickness 13.4 mm. The hole is excentric and about 6 mm. in diam. Figured on p. 112. Found in the peat outside the palisading, S.W. of Mound LXXVI, 1895.

W 183. Large flat sandstone spindle-whorl; diam. 52 mm.; thickness 10 mm.; edges slightly convex. The hole, which is somewhat excentric, is 6.5 mm. in diam. Figured on p. 112.

Found on the edge of the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 9ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

W 184. Spindle-whorl made from the base of a black earthenware pot which was decorated on the bottom. Figured on p. 112. It is not quite circular, the diameters varying from 49 to 52 mm. The perforation for the reception of the wooden spindle is 9 mm. in diam. externally; thickness of whorl 10 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXVI, 4ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

X 43. The accompanying set of drawings is made from a fragment of an axle-box, found in the peat immediately outside the border-palisading lying S.W. of Mound LXXVI.



X 43. Drawings made from a fragment of an axle-box, found outside the border-palisading near Mound LXXVI, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.
(The drawing A is one-third as compared with the other drawings).

The piece is a complete section from end to end, and is sufficiently large to enable us to give the dimensions of the perfect object. The outer surface is smooth, highly finished, and

lathe-turned, perforated at the centre with twelve mortise-holes for the spokes. At an average distance of 0·433in. from the ends, the outer surface of the wood is slightly charred and uneven for an average width of 1½ins.; this has evidently been produced by an encircling metal band.

Diagram A represents the complete axle-box (drawn at $\frac{1}{3}$ -scale as compared with the other drawings of the object).

- B. Section through half the width of the axle-box.
- C. End view, quarter of the circumference.
- D. Vertical section through spoke-sockets, quarter of the circumference.
- E. Spoke-socket viewed from above.
- f. Spoke-sockets in section.

The total length of the axle-box is 13·17ins., and the other dimensions are as follows:—Inside diam., 3·82ins.; outside diam. at ends, 5·33ins.; outside diam. at centre, 7¾ins.; thickness of wood at ends, ¾in.; thickness of wood at centre of groove, ⅝in.; thickness of wood at centre, 1·97ins.; distance from ends to edge of grooves, 2·28ins.; width of grooves, 2⅝ins.; greatest depth of groove, 0·82in.

The measurements of a spoke-socket are as follows:—Aver. diam. at surface, 1½ins.; diam. at level of shoulder, 1·35ins.; depth from surface to shoulder, 0·67in.; size of spoke-hole at level of shoulder, 1·35ins. by 0·74in.; size of spoke-hole at inner surface, 1½ins. by 0·61in.

Average distance between spoke-sockets on outer surface, 0·57in.; distance between spoke-sockets on inner surface, 0·45in.

The following relics of minor importance were found in Mound LXXVI:—Eight flint flakes (one having secondary chipping), a small flint core, a whetstone, red colouring-matter, three sling-bullets, an acorn, and a piece of bone with knife-cuts. Amongst the animal remains was a skull of *Bos longifrons* found in the peat outside the palisading to the w.s.w. of the dwelling.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXXIII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 31ft., and from E. to W. 27ft.

Elevation.—The difference in the level of the ground at the central picket and at the E. margin of the mound was 14ins.

Alluvium.—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 6ins. near the central picket to 15ins. at the E. margin.

Mound LXXXIII was of large size, situated in the N.W. corner of the village, and lying S.W. of Mound LXVII, S.E. of Mound LXVIII, and E.N.E. of Mound LXXI, by all of which it was overlapped. The mound was composed of four floors, the upper three being made of pale yellowish-grey clay, and the lowermost of yellow clay containing large quantities of hard lumps and nodules of an orange-coloured ochreous substance. The greatest thickness of clay near the central picket was 3ft. 6ins.

Floors i and ii were comparatively thin layers of clay and of equal area, the average thickness of Floor i being 6ins., and that of Floor ii 8ins. The site of the hearth belonging to Floor i was quite distinct, but being near the surface it was in a bad state of preservation, and the original construction and dimensions were uncertain. The hearth belonging to Floor ii was composed of baked clay, but it was in a bad state of preservation when discovered.

Floor iii measured 22ft. N. and S. by 21ft. E. and W., the average thickness of the clay being 6ins. The baked clay hearth was small, and of circular outline. The diameter across the top N. and S. was 2ft. 10ins., and E. and W. an inch more. The average diameter of the base was 3ft. 2ins. The upper surface was flat and raised $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. above the periphery, and 3ins. above the base; the margin was well bevelled and complete. There were two areas of rubble stone on Floor iii, placed respectively at 7ft. N. and 6ft. 6ins. S.S.W. from the central picket.

Floor iv measured 18ft. N. and S. by 21ft. E. and W. Along the E. and N.E. edges the clay was covered by a layer of wood-ash 2 to 3ins. deep. The hearth was made of baked clay, of circular outline, and measured 3ft. 4ins. across the top N. and S. and 3ft. 6ins. E. and W.; the average diameter of the base was 3ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The surface was nearly flat, the centre

being raised above the periphery at the N. edge 2ins., and at the S. edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The average difference between the level of the centre and the periphery of the base was 4ins. The bevelled margin was complete and perfectly moulded. The photograph, Plate VI, gives a good representation of Floor iv and the hearth.

Substructure.—Under the E., N.E., and N. aspects it was unimportant, consisting of brushwood, and occasional pieces of timber; under other parts of the mound there was brushwood. The leafy peat was not well marked except under the E. side. An alder stump with roots *in situ* was found in the peat under the N.W. quarter. A large horizontally-placed oak beam, with three square mortise-holes was discovered under the E. margin of Floor iv. This is seen in Plate VI, and was also photographed on a much larger scale. It was lying lengthways in a N. and S. direction, and measured 8ft. long by 1ft. 7ins. at the point of greatest width. Near the E. margin of the N. extremity an oak plank was driven vertically into the peat.

Some wattle-work was found along the N.E. and E. margins of Floor ii, many of the upright posts being made of split pieces of oak roughly squared. There was no other evidence of the position of the dwelling-walls discovered.

A central oak post was found within 18ins. of the N.E. margin of Hearth iv (*see* Plate VI); the upper end, passing through the superimposed floor, reached to within 16ins. of the surface of the field. The peat, lying S.E. of Mound LXXXIII, was composed of a heterogeneous mass of vegetable debris containing wood chips, pottery, and bones of animals.

Relics discovered.—These were few in number compared with other mounds of similar dimensions, and included the following “finds” :—

D 73. Smooth, semi-globular piece of baked clay, the flat side being scored with slight incisions; diam. 33·5 mm. Found in the black earth at the E. edge of Mound LXXXIII, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

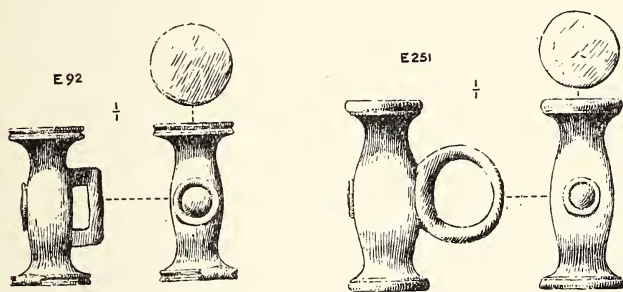
Sectional View of Mound 83, taken from the W.N.W.; in the foreground, circular hearth on the fourth floor of the hut.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Grav.



E 250. Piece of bronze bordering, length 28 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth 15ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII, 1906.

E 251. Solid bronze link-shaped object, figured in the accompanying illustration, consisting of a stem of circular section tapering from the middle both ways and joining two circular flat ends (10·3 to 11·5 mm. in diam.) ; length of object 26·4 mm. ; weight 245·2 grains. On one side of the stem is a ring or link, 13·5 mm. ext. diam. ; on the opposite side of the stem is a raised circular ornament, enclosed by a narrow beading.



Bronze link-shaped objects, Glastonbury Lake Village.

Found in the peat 24ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII. A similar "link," E 92, was found in the Village near the S. margin of Mound XXVII in 1895. An illustration of this one is also given for comparison. E 92 is 22·7 mm. in length ; it differs from E 251 in having a squared "loop" on the side, beneath which the body of the object is hollowed out. We have been unable to find the record of any similar objects.

E 252. Bronze fibula, incomplete, the head being deficient. Figured on p. 116. It consists of a continuous piece of wire averaging 2 mm. in diam. The coiled spring, beginning from the bow, makes two twists outwards on one side, and, arching over the back of the coil, completes two twists inwards, con-

tinuing to form the pin. Found in trenching 22ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII, 1906.

F 374, 375, and 377. Three finely-worked flint scrapers, F 374 being figured on p. 106. All found in Mound LXXXIII, 1906. F 374 was found in the peat immediately below the clay 8ft. to the n. of the central picket; F 375 on the surface of the mound 10ft. to the e. of the central picket. Two other flint scrapers were found in this dwelling.

H 336. Upper end of an ornate weaving-comb of antler with squared top and a circular hole for suspension (diam. 5 mm.) Figured in Plate V. It was ornamented by double incised oblique and transverse lines; just below the hole is an ornament consisting of two deeply incised concentric circles with a depression in the centre. Found on the surface of the flood-soil of Mound LXXXIII, 7½ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXI, 1906.

H 337. Much-weathered weaving-comb of antler with squared top and hole for suspension (diam. 7 mm.); length from top to upper margin of the eight broken teeth, 143 mm. Two representations of the dot-and-circle pattern are still observable at the top. Found near the e. margin of the fourth floor of Mound LXXXIII, 6ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1906.

L 39. Small flat whorl, apparently of lead, with one face quite flat, the other uneven; diam. 19 mm.; max. thickness 6 mm. Figured on p. 106. The circular hole (min. diam. 8 mm.) is bevelled on both faces. Found on the surface of the first floor of Mound LXXXIII, 7ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

W 181. Rough sandstone disc, probably a spindle-whorl in an early stage of manufacture; diam. 53 mm. It varies considerably in thickness. Found in trenching 13ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXXIII, 1906.

There were also found in Mound LXXXIII, seven flint flakes (one with secondary chipping), and much pottery was uncovered

to the S.E. and E.S.E. of the dwelling, including the base and side of a heavy plain pot (height $5\frac{3}{8}$ ins., diam. at base $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins.) and the base of another (diam. at base 4ins.). One ornamental, almost straight-sided fragment of pottery, found also to the S.E. of the dwelling, has three cordons in rather slight relief, reminding one of the vases from the Aylesford urn-field (*Archæologia*, vol. lii). Other fragments of ornamental pottery were found in and around this dwelling. Also a large rib-bone with knife-cuts.

NOTE.—Dimensions having reference to the formation of the dwellings are given in feet and inches, as also are the sizes of wooden objects, pots, querns and other large objects. The metric system has however been found preferable for all the smaller antiquities discovered in the Village.

The drawings of the majority of the objects in the text of this paper (those not signed) were executed by Mr. E. Sprankling, of Messrs. Sprankling and Price, architects, Taunton.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON THE SEEDS AND GRAIN FOUND IN THE
GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE EXCAVATIONS, 1905.

BY CLEMENT REID, F.R.S.

MOUND LXX, third floor, yielded charcoal, small bones, and seeds of the following plants, mixed with a quantity of barley.

<i>Lychnis</i> ?	Ragged Robin ?	
<i>Stellaria aquatica</i> , Scop.	Water Stitchwort.	
<i>Æthusa Cynapium</i> , Linn.	Fool's Parsley.	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> , Linn.	} Goosefoot.	
„ <i>rubrum</i> , Linn.		
„ sp.		
<i>Atriplex</i> .		
<i>Scirpus lacustris</i> ? Linn.	} Sedges.	
<i>Carex</i>		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Linn.	Barley.	
<i>Triticum sativum</i> , Linn.	Wheat.	
Grass seeds.		

The barley was received in the state of broken ears and loose grain, amounting to about a pint. The ears had apparently been broken off, and had been treated in such a way as to remove almost all the awns. None of the straw was mixed with them, and the removal of the awns had been done so effectively that only a few fragments were found in looking over this double handful. Fragments of the axis or rachis, however, were so abundant as to suggest that no attempt had been made to thrash the corn, or to remove the husk, and that the detachment of much of the grain was only due to original rough handling, or to the necessary washing now given, to free it from earth.

No complete ear of barley was seen, but various pieces show several grains attached to the axis, and these and the more

isolated fragments of awn and detached grain, enable us to form a good idea of the character of the ear. It is apparently short and crowded, and contains a considerable number of barren or partly-filled spikelets, especially near its apex. The awn is short, thick at the base, and closely barbed. The grain is mostly small and very irregular in size.

The removal of the awns may have been merely for convenience of storage, as ears without awns would pack very much closer than with. There is no other sign of preparation of the grain, and nothing to indicate whether it was intended to be used for food, or for making beer or similar drink.

Though this barley had not been cleaned or winnowed it showed a very small mixture of other seeds; but this was probably due to the method of reaping or plucking close to the ear. With it were found three or four grains of wheat, some grass seeds, and four or five plants which were probably weeds of cultivation. The other seeds occur singly and belong to marsh plants—their presence may have been due to trampling feet or similar accidents when the corn was brought by boat.

MOUND LXXI, second floor (west), yielded some wheat in grain, and six small seeds in bad preservation, belonging to six different plants. Those that can be determined belong to:—

Stellaria media, Cyr. Chickweed.

Vicia? Tare?

Polygonum aviculare? Linn. Knotgrass.

Urtica? Stinging-nettle.

Immediately under the clay floors of MOUND LXXIII was a seam of peat full of seeds of *Ænanthe Phellandrium* (Water Dropwort). This represents probably the original surface of the marsh.

Roman Coins found at North Curry, including Part of a Hoard.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

IN the "Victoria History of Somerset" (Vol. I, pp. 354-6), Dr. Haverfield has brought together a record of several hoards of late Roman silver coins found in Somerset; and it appears from his remarks that such hoards are commoner in this county than in most parts of Britain. This is a remarkable fact, and the reason for their occurrence in the south-west is not clear.

The recent donation of eight silver Roman coins to Taunton Castle Museum, by Miss Mary Woodforde, of Stoke St. Mary, near Taunton, brings to light the record of the discovery of a hoard of Roman silver coins at North Curry in 1748 (the eight coins above-mentioned forming part of the hoard). This "find" was evidently considered of some importance at the time, as it was recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. xviii, 1748, p. 405, as follows:—

"Mr. Urban,

"At North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire, July 12, 1748, there was ploughed up, in a field where a hedge had stood, an urn, in which were contain'd several silver Roman coins, viz., of Gratianus, Valentinianus, Valens, Theodosius, Honorius, Arcadius, Constantinus, Constans, Julianus, Mag. Maximus, and many others. They are all of the same size, excepting one of Gratianus, with this inscription: D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. AUG., and, on the reverse, a sort of an

angel standing with one of his feet on a globe, with a shield in his hands; in which are these words, VOT. V. MUL. X. and in the round, VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM, and in the bottom, S.M.T.R. This piece is three times as large as any of the others, and weighs very near a shilling. There have been found about 150 of the smaller pieces, and the greatest part of them are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Woodforde, vicar of North Curry above-mentioned.

“They have been view’d by several learned gentlemen, and are reckon’d to be some of the greatest curiosities of that kind hitherto found. They are as perfect, and free from decay, as if they were but very lately coin’d, notwithstanding the latest of them is above 1350 years old.

Your constant Reader, etc.,

Sept. 12, 1748.”

J. PILE.

Mr. Woodforde was the Rev. John Woodforde, Vicar of North Curry from 1746 to 1760; he was Miss Mary Woodforde’s great grandfather, so that there is no doubt as to the authenticity of the remaining coins. She states that the hoard was found in Mr. Woodforde’s glebe land, but she has no written testimony to that effect: I think therefore that we should follow Dr. J. H. Pring, who wrote in 1878 that the hoard was found in Lillesdon, one of the tithings making up the large parish of North Curry (*Proc.*, xxiv, ii, 109).

Unfortunately nearly all the coins have been dispersed. The eight that remain together are small base silver coins, or *siliquae* as they were called during the Byzantine Empire. There are six of Julianus II (Julian the Apostate), A.D. 355-363, one of Valens, A.D. 364-378, and one of Magnus Maximus, A.D. 383-388. From the account in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, assuming that “Constantinus” is Constantine the Great, the period represented by the hoard extends approximately from A.D. 306 to A.D. 410. These dates are similar to those covered by the silver coins (A.D. 337-410) found in 1821 in a field

called "Ten Acres," at Holway, Taunton, of which hoard there are several specimens in the Society's Museum. (*Proc.*, vol. xxiv, ii, 104).

The following are the details of the eight silver coins forming part of the hoard found in the parish of North Curry :—

JULIANUS II (6).

Nos. 1 to 3. *Obv*:—D. N. FL. CL. IVLIANVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—VOT. X. MVLTI. XX. within a wreath of laurels. In exergue PCONST. [*Struck at Arles (Constantia). Cohen 148*].

No. 4. *Obv*:—As last. *Rev*:—As last, except the mint-mark, which is SCONST. [*Struck at Arles (Constantia). Cohen 148*].

No. 5. *Obv*:—FL. CL. IVLIANVS P. P. (*sic*) AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—VOT. X. MVLTI. XX. within a wreath of laurels. In exergue PLVG. (*Struck at Lyons. Cohen 146*).

No. 6. *Obv*:—D. N. IVLIANVS P. F. AVG. Laureated and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—VOTI. V. MVLTI. X. within a wreath. Mint-mark cut off. (*Apparently a new variety. Cohen, 160, gives VOTIS. V. MVLTI. X.*)

VALENS (1).

No. 7. *Obv*:—D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—VRBS ROMA. Rome seated to l., holding a Victory upon a globe, and a sceptre. In exergue TRPS. (*Struck at Trèves. Cohen 109*).

MAGNUS MAXIMUS (1).

No. 8. *Obv*:—(D. N. MAG. MAXI)MVS P. F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—VIRTVS RO(MANORVM). Rome seated to l., holding a Victory upon a globe, and a sceptre. In exergue TRPS. (*Struck at Trèves. Cohen 20*).

The eight under-mentioned "base denarii" (popularly known as Roman "third brass" coins) were also found at North Curry during the Rev. J. Woodforde's incumbency, and have been presented to the Society's Museum by Miss Woodforde.

GALLIENUS, A.D. 254-268 (1).

No. 1. *Obv*:—GALLIENVS AVG. Radiated head to r. *Rev*:—APOLLINI CONS. AVG. Centaur walking to l., holding a globe and some arrows. In exergue H. [*Struck in Thracia (?) . Cohen 73*].

SALONINA, wife of Gallienus (1).

No. 2. *Obv*:—SALONINA AVG. Diademed bust to r., with the crescent. *Rev*:—PVDICITIA. Pudicitia standing to l., holding her veil and a sceptre. In field Q. (*Cohen 92*).

VICTORINUS, A.D. 265-267 (4).

No. 3. *Obv*:— ———INVS P. F. AVG. Radiated head to r. *Rev*:—Defaced.

No. 4. *Obv*:—IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Radiated and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—PIETAS AVG. Piety standing to l., near a kindled altar, putting there a grain of incense and holding a perfume-box. (*Cohen* 90).

No. 5. *Obv*:—As No. 4. *Rev*:—SALVS AVG. Health standing to r., feeding a serpent which she holds in her arms. (*Cohen* 112).

No. 6. *Obv*:—As Nos. 4 & 5. *Rev*:—Inscription defaced; "Virtus Aug." type. Mars (?) or a helmeted soldier standing to r., holding a spear and leaning upon a shield. (*Cohen* 131).

CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS, A.D. 268-270 (1).

No. 7. Probably Claudius Gothicus, but somewhat defaced.

QUINTILLUS, A.D. 270 (1).

No. 8. *Obv*:—IMP. C. M. AVR. CL. QVINTILLVS AVG. Radiated and draped bust to r. *Rev*:—FORTVNA REDVX. Fortune standing to l., holding a rudder placed upon a globe, and a cornucopia. In field Z. (*Cohen* 32).

On the Position of Church Doorways.

BY THE REV. R. A. CAYLEY, M.A.

NO one can use his powers of observation together with those of his reason on any subject without trying to reduce to rule the results of what he has seen, and so build up a theory in harmony with those observations, even though, to the uninstructed, what he has seen may seem to be details of absolutely no importance.

It was such a cultivated and reasoned observation that enabled the famous Professor Owen to build up the entire structures of some of the extinct inhabitants of the earth from a few fossilized bones. Is it not therefore possible for us in the field of mediæval architecture, guided by the numerous traces that exist, to build up theories by which we can elucidate the original structures of our ecclesiastical buildings—buildings that under a continuous existence *in regular use*, have undergone the process of re-building, re-arrangement, enlargement and general transformation?

In such an attempt the Doorways of our Churches are, I have reason to believe, especially helpful, because it is self-evident that though almost everything else might be altered, the means of access to a building *in constant use*, would only be changed for some most weighty reason, and therefore (like the chancel arch of our parish churches, that marks the boundary between the rights and responsibilities of the rector and the parishioners), we may look upon the positions of the doorways of any church as sure records of the original building on

that site. The building may have been widened or lengthened (or both), and thus the *actual* position of the doorways have been changed, but it is only relatively—a few feet N, S, or W., on the same lines.

Let us now, after these preliminary explanations, consider the different types of churches that we find throughout England, and take note of any apparent rules in the several positions of their doorways, and thus, by comparative anatomy, so to speak, draw our conclusions as to similar buildings that by accident or the destructive hand of the so-called restorer have had these features obliterated.

We may take it as a general axiom that throughout the greater part of England the civilization and christianity of the Romanized Britons gradually died out after the withdrawal of the Roman legions about A.D. 410, so that to a great extent when St. Augustine came on his mission in A.D. 597, there was little left of the old christianity, though I cannot believe it was entirely wiped out, even in East Anglia. If the faith taught by the Jesuit missionaries in Japan has still survived the fearful persecutions of the past two hundred years, one may well believe there was a like survival here after the interval of the two centuries of which I am speaking. Besides, the Romans wherever they went were great builders. Some of their secular buildings survive amongst us to this day. May we not therefore feel sure that when St. Augustine landed, their churches, though possibly roofless, were dotted about the country almost as they are now? St. Martin's, Canterbury, was in use, and probably the ruined church in Dover Castle, and Lyminge, near Folkestone. These are existing instances, and up and down the country there are traces of these early buildings to be found if carefully sought for, *e.g.*, St. Piran's Church (Perranzabuloe), in Cornwall, and the little known chapel of St. Trillo (now on the sea shore, but up to the XIV Century in the midst of the forest). The parish is known as Llandrillo yn Rhos—the church of St. Trillo in the forest

—between the Little Orme's Head and Colwyn Bay. (Mr. M. H. Bloxam assured me it dates back to the early VI Century, long before St. Augustine's mission). The influence of these early buildings prevailed alongside of later influences, and has given us types of ground plans, as I hope to point out presently.

Mr. Ferguson in his most useful "Handbook of Architecture," makes the very just observation that in the churches of the Latin races the principal doorway faced the high altar, whereas in those of the Teutonic races lateral ones mostly prevailed. As we might expect from our past history these two arrangements are found striving for the mastery, and often combined in the same building.

We may classify the various types of Churches as follows :

A. Secular Minsters. *B.* Benedictine Abbeys. *C.* Cistercian Abbeys. *D.* Augustinian Abbeys. *E.* Parish Churches. There are various other types of churches, *e.g.*, Carthusian, Premonstratensian, Franciscan, Dominican, etc., which it would take too much time to survey. The classes I have mentioned will be quite enough for our purpose.

In the larger buildings, comprising classes *A.* *B.* *C.* and *D.*, the doorways may be divided into three main groups, with certain exceptional instances to be noted hereafter. These are: (*i.*) Western. (*ii.*) Lateral, *i.e.*, flanking the nave. (*iii.*) Transeptal.

I. Western Doorways.

First in importance is undoubtedly the triple w. doorway—an importation from France about the middle of the XII Century. This is a happy combination of the useful with the dignified, which cannot be well surpassed. The sub-division of the central one by a shaft as at York, Winchester, Wells, and Lichfield, is a later French development. Whether it is merely to enhance the dignity or (as some hold) to denote the official dignity of each who passed through abreast is not for me to say. Should Royalty or a Papal Legate visit York,

he would enter abreast of the Archbishop, or should the Archbishop visit Wells, he would enter abreast of the Bishop through the adjoining doorway. This triple group is entirely confined to classes *A* and *B*, but even in these here, it is not the important feature it is in France; in fact at Wells they are positively insignificant—"mouseholes" according to Freeman. My reason for assigning the middle of the XII Century for the introduction of these w. doorways, is that the earliest example we have is at Lincoln Cathedral. Here the central portion of the w. facade is all that is left of the work of Bishop Remigius (1067-1092). From excavations made about 1880, it was conclusively proved that this facade had originally no doorways at all. The present magnificent ones are insertions by Bishop Alexander (1123-1148) at quite the end of his Episcopate. The original doorways being probably n. and s. under the Transeptal Gables that project from the w. towers.

At Ripon, to my mind the most beautiful group of all, the three are close together, and open into the very wide aisleless nave (the present aisles being additions of the early XVI Century), and are the early work of Archbishop Gray (1216-1255). Sometimes, as at Beverley, there is only one side doorway. At Southwell there is a single central one of late Norman character.

In *B* (Benedictine Abbeys), in early Norman days, there was no w. doorway, *e.g.*, Worcester (where the present w. front is XIX Century), and Romsey, but we find a single one at Rochester of most un-English type and of about 1150 date.

In later days we have triple portals at Peterborough (early XIII Century) beneath a portico, absolutely unique in design and grandeur. St. Alban's (an unfinished XIII Century design that survived, only to be murdered by Lord Grimthorpe), Winchester (late XIV, when the Norman nave was shortened by two bays by Bishop Edington), and Bath (a rebuilding of XVI Century). Durham seems to be another instance, but here the side ones were only pierced by Bishop Langley in

the XV Century, to give access to the Galilee (Lady) Chapel. At the same time the late Norman central doorway was blocked by a screen, as it remained till about 60 years ago.

In classes *C* (Cistercian) and *D* (Augustinian), the single w. doorway was, I believe, the invariable rule, but the naves in the latter class have been so frequently destroyed that one cannot lay down the rule with absolute certainty.

II. *Lateral Doorways flanking the Nave.*

These may be sub-divided into two groups, viz., those available for the laity, and those reserved for the clergy and officials.

In *A*, *B* (and to a certain extent in *D*), we find these people's doorways, as a rule, one of the grandest features of the church, and they would appear to be survivals of the early Teutonic custom of churches having no w. entrance at all, and sometimes having a w. apse, as there was once at Canterbury and as we can see now in the Cathedral of Mainz. These usually had a porch of two bays with a chamber above, to which various uses were assigned. At Durham, *e.g.*—the finest Norman example, destroyed about 1790 by the sacrilegious hand of Wyatt—it was used by two monks, whose duty it was to admit at any time those who claimed sanctuary. These porches are more usually on the n. side—the s. being the more sheltered and convenient site for the cloisters and other premises belonging to the clergy, especially in religious houses—but at Canterbury, Gloucester, Chester, Sherborne and Malmesbury, these positions for local reasons were reversed. At Canterbury the “Suthe Dure” in the same position as now is recorded long before the Conquest as the principal entrance. This porch is usually in the second or third bay from the w. front, but in *A* we sometimes find it half way up the nave—at Wells and Hereford even nearer the crossing—probably because the original nave was extended westwards when rebuilt, the doorway's site remaining unchanged. In monastic churches its position was governed by being always opposite that opening into the w. walk of the cloisters. In *B* we sometimes find

it in the first bay, as at Canterbury and Sherborne. Beverley Minster, a secular church that never had a cloister, is quite exceptional in having people's doorways both n. and s. as well as in each great transept and two in the w. front.

In *C*, to the best of my recollection, with the exception of Kirkstall, near Leeds, such lateral people's doorways are not found. We may account for this by the fact that Cistercian houses did not follow old English customs in the matter of ground plans, nor were the laity, beyond those immediately connected with the domain, *according to the original design of the foundation*, ever admitted to worship in their churches *as a matter of right*.

On the other hand the doorways communicating with the cloisters (facing the E. and W. walks respectively) are common to all buildings of *B*, *C* and *D*, and pretty nearly always hold the same relative position. The only exception I know of is at Canterbury, where the E. doorway opens into the N. transept (facing the S. walk), and is a mere postern; and at New Shoreham (Sussex), there is a doorway, now blocked up, in a similar position. This E. walk is always adjacent to the transept (or its W. aisle). At Westminster this seems, as it were, cut out of the aisle, with a loft above it opening into the transept, showing that originally there was no W. aisle. The western of the two doorways is governed by the size of the cloister garth, the nave extending several bays westwards, as at Norwich, Ely, Peterborough, and St. Albans.

Between these doorways there is considerable difference in size and richness of ornament—the smaller, called the abbot's (or, in monastic cathedrals, the prior's,) door, being usually much smaller and more highly ornamented. Their relative position depends on the arrangement of the monastic buildings, *e.g.*, whether the monks' day-room (with dortor above) lay to the W. of the cloister, as at Durham, Worcester, Winchester and others, or to the E., as at Westminster, Canterbury, Bath, Gloucester, Sherborne, Tewkesbury; the abbot's (or prior's) lodging being on the opposite side.

In *C* the w. cloister doorway was for the *conversi* (lay brothers, who were practically farm labourers). It admitted them to the w. part of the nave only. The E. door was for the monks. At Fountains a wall ran up the middle of the nave, so possibly the outside laity were admitted through the w. door to the N. part of the nave. The abbot had his own private entrance direct from his lodging E. of the great s. transept.

We must bear in mind that in *A* the cloister was an ornamental luxury, not an absolute necessity as in a monastery where it was the centre round which the community life was spent, and therefore in secular buildings (where there is a cloister) it follows no fixed rule as to position.

III.—*Transeptal Doorways.*

In France these are some of the most striking features of the larger churches, only slightly falling short of the grandeur of those at the w., *e.g.*, Amiens, Paris, Rheims, Chartres; but in England where we do find them they are usually insignificant and for the most part quite subordinate features.

With the noteworthy exception of the N. transept of Westminster Abbey—a design French in character, but English in detail—we have no other instance in class *B* that I know of, except Selby. Perhaps the reason for this grandeur is that it was the royal entrance abutting on the king's palace.

In *A*, the usual position is not central, but adjoining the w. wall, except at Lichfield, York, and in many collegiate churches in that diocese. The earliest existing are Southwell c. 1150, Ripon c. 1180, and Hedon a few years later.

In *C*, transeptal doorways are unknown, I think, except a small postern at Rievaulx, adjoining the w. wall of the s. transept, and the ground plan of Strata Florida in S. Wales, shows a central one in the N. transept, but it may not be original.

In *D*, these transeptal doorways are not uncommon, *e.g.* Carlisle, Bristol, Hexham, and are usually central.

At Wells and Salisbury there are doorways in the s.w.

angle of the transept communicating with the cloister, and at Lincoln the great Galilee porch is similarly placed.

In addition to these classified examples, we have exceptional ones, *e.g.*, the great s. doorway near the high altar at Lincoln—evidently the bishop's state entrance—and a smaller one opposite. At Chichester, there are doorways in the middle of the s. aisles of both nave and choir opening into the w. and e. walks of the cloister, which, like that at Wells, has no n. walk.

Besides, there are numerous small posterns to be found in various positions in these great churches leading to buildings now destroyed or affording convenient means of access from the precincts.

In *E* (parish churches), there is an endless variety of arrangement, from the small village church, consisting merely of an aisleless nave and chancel to the large semi-collegiate or semi-monastic buildings which endeavour to combine under the same roof their double functions, thus adding much to their complexity of arrangement.

In all, however, in spite of marked exceptions of particular periods and districts, we find the lateral nave doorway as the principal one, though there may be a w. one as well, and even in moderate sized churches we find n., s., and w. doorways, almost co-eval. The position of the principal entrance, whether w. or lateral, depends very much on the date of the original foundation of the church, or of its rebuilding (practically refoundation) on a much larger scale, *e.g.*, after the Norman conquest.

We must note that in the combined monastic-parochial or collegiate-parochial churches, the nave was usually the parish church. The transepts admitted the monks or canons to their choir, and it is for this reason we so often find transeptal doorways in these joint stock foundations.

We may say generally that the towers of parish churches before the reign of Edward the Confessor (the introducer of the Norman style), are almost always at the w. end of the

nave, central, and opening into it through a low narrow arch, but the w. walls of these towers are not pierced with co-eval doorways, and though it was often done afterwards, they never became the principal entrances.

There is one possible exception, viz., St. Mary le Wigford, in Lincoln, which was built by Colswegan early in the XI Century, and has a co-eval doorway in its west wall, but from a careful inspection of it the other day, I have come to the conclusion that it is the old s. doorway re-inserted when the church was re-built and enlarged in the XIII Century.

With the Norman style, w. doorways became the rule, and the towers were either placed between nave and chancel as at Iffley and Englishcombe, or on one side of the doorway, and so forming a shelter as at Newnham, near Basingstoke, or in the larger churches doubled (on either side of the w. doorway), but the older lateral doorway and porch was preserved as well, and in the end got the upper hand.

As in the greater churches, so here we usually find these lateral doorways in the last or penultimate bay. Where they are further E., it is a sign of the church having been lengthened, the old site being retained, as otherwise a fresh walk would have had to be made.

As to whether the N. or S. was the principal entrance, where there are both, entirely depends on situation, accessibility to roads, etc., but for obvious reasons the S. was the commoner.

My paper has, I fear, wearied you with its very dry statistics, but I should like to apply part of what I have said to help towards clearing up some of the many difficulties that beset us when we try to make out the original ground plan of Bath Abbey church before its rebuilding in the XVI and XVII Centuries. In its present condition it is somewhat abnormal as to ground plan, and unfortunately we have few records to guide us as to its original design. Bishop de Villula's church had probably a w. entrance on the site of the

present one, flanked by the two turrets, now bearing the Jacob's ladders, but Norman in construction.

There was probably a people's porch on N. of the nave opposite to the present S. doorway. This S. doorway adjoined the ancient palace of de Villula (part of which still exists, and stretches as far as the Abbey Green). This palace afterwards became the prior's lodging, and its E. side was in part bounded by the W. walk of the cloister,—the doorway being technically "the prior's." The corresponding "monk's door" was that of the present vestry, just E. of the transept.

Now here comes in one of our difficulties. In all the Benedictine houses that I know of, the cloister lies close to the wall of the nave. If it did so here the transept would interfere. When I first considered the question, I believed that the N. walk of the transept held its way regardless of this transept; but I accidentally came across an old ground plan (early XVIII Century) that clearly marked out the square of the cloister—about 110ft. each way—its N. walk lying just clear of the transept, and connected with the church by short passages of which the present vestry is one. The E. walk, owing to the fall of the ground, was about 3ft. lower than the rest. This gives us the site and dimensions of the cloister. The popular idea is that the present church is only the nave of the old one, whose transepts, choir and lady chapel, extended right up to the city walls above the river.

Now this can hardly be the case for the following reasons:—

1st. In this case the E. end would be so near the wall, that it would be in danger of damage from outside, which is unlikely.

2nd. The two turrets flanking the present E. window are *Norman*—part of the original building, as one can see in the interior how the co-eval arches in the E. wall adjoining are pushed out of the line of the aisle to make room for them. We see the same displacement at Durham (though the turrets have gone), at Peterborough and Gloucester. In each case

they flanked the chord of the apse, as I fully believe they did here.

3rd. The position of the doorway E. of the vestry, can only be accounted for as that of the sacristy—a convenient site *if* the high altar was in its present position,—but most inconvenient if it stood (say) 100ft. or more further E.

4th. In the bays E. of this door, we find on the exterior wall the plinth raised some 18 inches, instead of falling with the dip of the ground. This would agree with the rise of the sacrarium floor: but if this were part of the nave it would either continue level or drop with the ground outside.

5th. The fact that the Norman turrets and arches were worked into the new building, makes it fairly clear that when this was done, the Norman apse was still standing, and was not removed till the new choir was complete. Then the arch across the chord of the apse—springing at the level of the second set off on the outside—as the break in the masonry shows—was removed, and the great E. window inserted as a makeshift to fill up the gap, as the straight-joint outside on either side shows. As by this time the monastery had been dissolved, and all need of a procession path and circlet of chapels at an end, all the church E. of the present building was destroyed, and the E. doorways inserted.

I do not believe there were any transepts E. of the present church, and the existing ones (which were not built above the window sills till the reign of James I), I believe replaced towers flanking the nave and choir as at Exeter and Ottery St. Mary. The choir transepts at York of somewhat earlier date, but very like these at Bath, took the place of towers that flanked the earlier and narrower choir of Archbishop Roger. When the church at Bath was in process of rebuilding in the XVI Century these towers were destroyed, and the present central tower erected.

The original circlet of chapels round the apse was removed about the end of the XII Century, and a large square-ended

lady chapel erected. One can still see the union of the earlier and the later work in the base mouldings on either side of the E. window on the exterior.

As far as internal arrangements went, the high altar stood where it does now. The choir extended across the present transept, and possibly one bay further w.

These remarks upon Bath Abbey may possibly seem to be all theory. I should call them comparative anatomy, the result of careful study of the building, and the comparing it with others of the same class.

I shall believe this is *the* solution of a very difficult problem until a better one is forthcoming. I am not a bigot. I seek for help from others more learned than myself.

Miscellanea.

The Editor will be at all times glad to receive from Members and others, communications of local interest on Archæology, Natural History, etc., for the pages devoted to "Miscellanea" in the Volumes of *Proceedings*.

Collinson's Successor.

AT last the great book has appeared—*A History of Somerset in Five Volumes*, but it proves to be much more than a history, it is also a Natural History of Somerset, for here are the geology and palæontology, the botany, zoology and early man of Somerset. Only at page 383 do we reach the point at which many a history begins, Domesday Book.

Collinson has reigned long and will always be of interest, but this book dethrones him. Men have fretted under his dominion: seventy years ago Phelps raised a standard against him; in 1850 and 1859 our Society's Committee reported on their plans of superseding him; when Chancellor Holmes in 1885 wrote the account of Wookey it was as "a contribution towards a future history of the county;" in 1890 the President made the want of such a history his main theme, and eight years later Mr. Hobhouse insisted again on "the necessity of a good county history." At last it has come, but from a quarter to which we did not look, with a richness and greatness which we had not foreseen. Collinson's successor is *The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Somerset*. Only the first volume is to hand, but the second is said to be not far behind, and from what we have we can already gauge the greatness of our gain.

It is a fine book, large imperial 8vo, with xxv + 537 pages 12 inches by 8; that is, it is half as big again as Kelly's Directory—taller, broader, thicker; and the price is the fourth of six guineas, for single volumes are not sold separately. Only four volumes had been allotted to the county at that price, but to allow of three whole volumes for the topographical, manorial, and personal section, a fifth is to be given without any increase of cost. Let anyone who hesitates at the price examine this volume and he will see that it is not a dear book, and that it is one we all must have. He may possess Collinson and the fifty volumes of our *Proceedings*, he may have the score of volumes of the Somerset Record Society, they will not dispense him from the need of this; for here is the Encyclopædia of Somerset, an encyclopædia with no 'remainders,' for when subscribers have been supplied no further copies will be issued, and those who have missed their chance will have to wait till an occasional set comes on the second-hand market, neither quickly nor cheaply; it looks like a safe investment. And we shall all want it; every public or semi-public library will be asked for it; no book-loving home will be well equipped without it; the resident will need it for himself and his visitors; the general reader as well as the archaeologist; the naturalist and genealogist; the sportsman as well as the student. We all shall be saying in the years to come, 'Well, let's see what the V. C. H. says.'

The need for the book arises not merely from the errors and inadequacy of Collinson and the partialness of all other Somerset books, but also from the reconstruction of natural science and the great mass of documents found, calendared, printed and expounded during the last century.

The method of the book is co-operation; not such as Phelps, or the Committee, or the President in 1890 contemplated, something wider, greater. A co-operation between men eminent throughout England in their several departments, and the local students who have wormed-out, collected,

and recorded, on the spot. Workers who spend their lives in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Universities, uniting with those who by long watchfulness ascertain how their localities contributed to the broad stream of national life. By such co-operation we get amongst other boons this : the judgement of experts with a wide out-look correcting the views of local partiality, for "the ruinous force of the will" invades local history too.

Will this great work cut away the ground beneath our Society and weaken it? Its past *Proceedings* have been a rich quarry for the specialists who have written this volume, and we may well hope that this book will give a stimulus to local collectors and students. Here anyone can see quickly what is known and whether he can supplement it, here anyone can get so good a start in local inquiry as to be saved many a pit-fall of the past and be made eager to push on into the unrecorded.

It is not possible in the space available to give a full account of the varied fare here provided. The geology is by Mr. H. B. Woodward, F.R.S., of the Geological Survey, the author of *The Geology of England*, of the official memoir on *The Jurassic Rocks of Britain*, and of *Papers* in our *Proceedings*. He knows the area and all that has been written about it. He tells us that Somerset geology is of special interest : some of the earliest work was done here and the range of rocks reaches back from the Pleistocene Burtle Beds to the Lower Devonian, and probably even to the Silurian, for that strangely persistent genus *Lingula*, surviving to-day in the Indian Ocean, has been found in West Somerset in slates which appear to be older than the earliest Devonian. Mr. Woodward writes simply, but with vivid touches which like 'a magic' give us glimpses of the Carboniferous Club-moss swamps, the arid shores of the Triassic sea, or the Liassic estuary swarming with cuttle-fish. Why did he not give at least a reference to Mr. S. S. Buckman's work on the 'Midford' sands, and does he remember that a "forest" (p. 32) need not imply trees? He never forgets

the economic side of his subject; coal and stone, lime and bricks, water and timber, pasture and orchards, cheese and cider interest him as well as the strictly scientific and speculative questions. The Palæontology of Somerset is by Mr. Lyddeker, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S. He tells us of Moore's discovery of the earliest mammal remains in Britain (as early as any in the world) near Frome, of the splendid series of Liassic fishes from Ilminster at Bath, and of the magnificent collection of Tertiary mammals at Taunton from the Mendip Caves. There are three large coloured maps to this section.

Under the heading "Botany" the Rev. R. P. Murray gives us a map of his ten botanical districts in the County, with notes upon each, enabling us quickly to see the varieties characteristic of our immediate neighbourhood. He tells us of the 1042 species of flowering plants, and the 90 varieties of brambles found in Somerset. Flowering plants have constantly attracted attention, but the Cryptogams, to use the old word, have seldom received the attention they need. Nearly 900 species are here recorded, but if the Rev. C. H. Binstead during a short residence at Wells, and within an easy walk of the city found 160 mosses, what may not remain for the diligent observer? and it is incredible that there are no more than the score of liverworts named here. By way of the Algæ, the Lichens (150 species), and Fungi (350 species), we come down to the lowly Mycetozoa by Mr. Bucknall, and find ourselves in the dim borderland of animal life.

Zoology is well done. Of the 139 Molluscs of Britain, there are 112 noted as found in Somerset. Lt.-Col. Blathwayt deals with all the Insects except the Lepidoptera—the crickets, dragon-flies, bees, beetles (nearly a thousand), flies and plant-lice, with their allies. The butterflies and moths are in the capable hands of Mr. Hudd, F.E.S., and here any girl or lad or serious student may gauge the value of his captures and know what to look for. The entomologists make the same complaint as the botanists: the attractive flowering plants and the painted

insects have had much attention, but there are in these departments half-a-dozen subjects calling for attention, rich with promise of reward. Anyone who is in want of a hobby, which shall be also a bit of needful work, should look this way. Then follow divisions on centipedes, spiders, shrimps, the lizard, slow-worm, frog and toad, snakes, newts and mammals ; but the parts to which some who care nothing for science or dusty archæology will turn, are those which tell of the fishes (107 species), and the 257 birds of the county ; for such these will be paradises. Let the elders get the book now and be ready against the summer holidays to point them out to the younger, and both sally forth with knowing eyes.

Now we reach man, but at the early stage when he was chiefly distinguished from the animals around him by his use of flints and a knowledge of fire. Here we are under the safe guidance of Dr. Boyd Dawkins. First we are shewn Palæolithic man in the Pleistocene Age, then Prehistoric man in the present geological epoch. Palæolithic man lived when this was no island, but part of a great continent, with animals migrating north and south as our birds do now. He was a hunter and followed the migrators with his roughly chipped and unground flints. He appears first as the River-drift man and was followed by the Cave-man, but at so vast an interval of time, that 12 feet of stalagmite formed in Kent's Hole over the remains of the earlier race and became the floor upon which Cave-men dwelt. Prehistoric man embraces Neolithic men (Iberians short and dark) with their flint tools ground and polished, their flocks and their herds ; Bronze age man (Goidelic, Gaelic, Celts, tall and blonde) ; the conquering iron-using Brythonic, British, Celts ; and lastly the invasive Belgæ. River-drift man has left scanty traces of himself on the edge of the county where he seems to have come in by the Axe and the Yarty. The Cave-men appear to have come in from the same direction, bringing with them the tools which were found in Wookey Hole. Curiously enough these two races seem to

have retired in opposite directions, River-drift man going south with the lion and the hippopotamus, the Cave-men to the north with the reindeer and arctic fox.

Prehistoric man brings us to cists and barrows, forts and temples, and towns with trackways between them along the ridges. This section has a striking map and ends with an account of Worlebury and Glastonbury Lake-village, a unique distinction for Somerset, where Mr. Bulleid and our Curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray, are doing such excellent work.

It is quite impossible to do justice to the splendid article by Dr. Haverfield, on Romano-British Somerset. As in Mr. Woodward and Dr. Boyd Dawkins, so in Mr. Haverfield we have not only an eminent expert but also a special local student. From his boyhood he has been qualifying himself to do this section, and it is evident that he writes of Roman Somerset *con amore*. He has been well supported by those responsible for the series; they have given him a map, illustrated 15 inscriptions, provided 60 cuts and 29 large plates. His treatise, it is nothing less, covering 165 of these large pages is full of learning, scholarship and criticism; it ends with index and appendices. He has looked at all the 'finds,' he seems to have been on all the sites, he has read all that has been printed, and much that has not. This section is of course largely the story of Roman Bath, but we have also the villages at Camerton, Ilchester and Ham-hill, the Mendip mines, the roads and the 58 villas in Somerset. There are 50 inscriptions from Bath and they are discussed in a manner which scholars will appreciate. It is strange to find no trace of the Christian faith in Roman Bath, unless it be the setting up again of an altar to the emperor in the days of the reactionary Julian.

The section on Anglo-Saxon remains has a map and a beautiful coloured plate of illustrations but it does not run to ten pages, and a comparison of the Prehistoric and the Anglo-Saxon maps, the one thickly the other only sparsely sown with

sites is surprising. It is another instance of the fact that nothing preserves like death, nothing destroys like life ! We reach at this point our own forefathers ; from them there has been unbroken history, continuous life. It is very moving to look at a brooch which a lady coming down with Ine's army to the Parret may have worn, and to be told that it was already old-fashioned and marked with traditional conventions. In this article we have an instance of the expert with wide knowledge, giving judgement on a local controversy : Mr. Reginald Smith prefers Bishop Clifford's theory as to Alfred's jewel.

At page 383 we reach what many will expect to find at the beginning of a County History—Domesday Book. Here we have a map, not as good as Bishop Hobhouse's in vol. xxxv, but indicating the manors and distinguishing the holdings of the King, the Church and the Count of Mortain ; 50 pages of introduction by our chief Domesday expert Dr. Round, and more than a hundred by the Rev. E. H. Bates, giving a translation of Somerset Domesday and of the (Dane-) Geld Inquest of 1084. The earlier part of the introduction is controversial, as Dr. Round is apt to be. Eyton's work is dealt with faithfully : he was right in holding that the hide was not an areal measure but a unit of assessment ; he was wrong in his belief that assessment rested on the value of each manor, it was only the amount apportioned to it of the liability of the hundred ; he was wrong in maintaining that the plough-gang or one-team land was 120 statute acres, and in all his calculations based thereon ; he was wrong in making a distinction between *carucata terræ* and *terra ad unam carucam*. Other matters discussed by Dr. Round are the holdings of the chief tenants, the King's ferm, the mighty manor of Taunton, Puriton the solitary manor in England of S. Peter's at Rome, Montacute and the origin of its name, divided villis with Puckington as an example and the Domesday boroughs of Somerset. Finally we reach Mr. Bates' contribution. Here we have an accurate translation of the Exchequer book, to which is added all the interesting detail

of the Exeter book; there are explanatory footnotes and in nearly all cases the Domesday manors are identified. It is astonishing when we mark the changes names have undergone, and how many are long since obsolete, to see how few are left uncertain. All Somerset men who care for these things should be glad that it has fallen to Mr. Bates with his wide knowledge of the County (he has visited nearly all the parishes to see the Church plate, he knows every one as editor of the Diocesan Kalendar), his good memory, his gift for accuracy, and his exhaustive knowledge of the archæological literature of the County, to do this section. It fills us with hope to know that he is to be the joint-editor of the three topographical volumes.

It is impressive to see on page xvi *corrigendum* and not *corrigenda*; but there are more mistakes than one yet not many, and some of these might have been avoided if the proofs had been read by someone with a good knowledge of the place-names of Somerset.

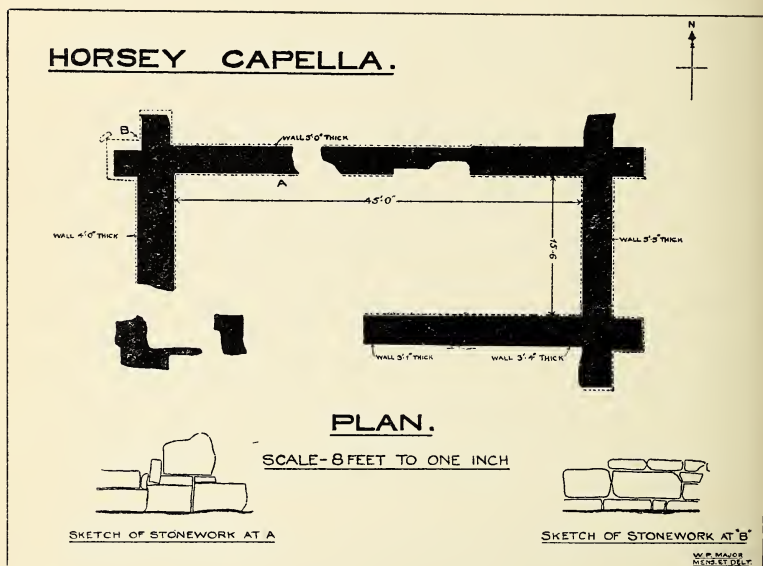
We must end with a grateful remembrance of those who projected this great scheme: amongst the naturalists and men of science, Sir Arch. Geikie, Sir J. Hooker, and the Duke of Bedford; from the ranks of antiquaries, Lord Dillon, Sir John Evans, and Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte; of the historians, Bishop Creighton, Lord Acton, and Bishop Stubbs.

J. HAMLET.

Horsey Chapel, near Bridgwater.

HORSEY was an ancient village situate about a mile from Bridgwater. At the time of the Conquest one Rademer held it of Walter, the lord of Bridgwater. Lib. Domesday states that it was gelded in King Edward's time for two hides; arable, seven carucates; demesne, two carucates; two servants, eight villanes, six bordars, three cottages, five ploughs, twenty-four

acres of pasture—value, four pounds. It was the seat of the Horsey family, who (temp. Henry II.) were lords of the manor. The estate, with the adjoining manor of Horsey Pignes, ultimately passed into the possession of Sir John Stawel. This latter manor had a church, which by tradition is believed to have been the mother church to Chilton Trinity. This is very possible. The course of the river Parret has greatly changed during the last five hundred years, and part of Chilton parish now lies on the Horsey side of the river.



The remains of Horsey chapel are about one hundred yards west of the existing Horsey manor house, near to the Bath road. It was served by the vicars of Bridgwater, who are described in the documents as holding the vicarage *cum Horsey Capella*. The field in which the remains of the chapel were found is known as *Chapel Cleeve*, and is full of foundations of old buildings which once constituted the village of Horsey. The foundations are rather shallow, and they are laid on the clay,

about three feet below the present surface of the ground. Everything points to the building having been of thirteenth century date. The chapel has been a ruin for several centuries, and is described in later documents as *Horsey destructa*. It is not located in Paschall's map of 1686, although Bradney Chapel (now destroyed) is marked. Some tiles were found (with a green glaze, and evidently not of local make,) in the foundations. The actual excavation work was admirably done by my friend the Rev. W. M. K. Warren, who was assisted by some helpers. No trace of the chapel is visible above the surface of the ground.

ARTHUR H. POWELL, LL.D.

A remarkably thin Arrowhead from Cannington Park Camp,
near Bridgwater.

IN *Man*, 1904, 105, I described and figured a remarkably fine flint arrowhead from Maiden Castle, Dorchester. Recently a no less important specimen has been found on the surface at Cannington Park Camp. It is of such remarkable thinness, and of such a graceful and symmetrical form that I consider it worthy of record and delineation. Unfortunately, as in the case of the Maiden Castle arrowhead, the little implement is incomplete, and about one-tenth of it is missing (the basal portion); whether the bottom was rounded off as shown by the dotted line in the drawing is not quite clear; it may of course have finished with a blunt point for more effective penetration into the wooden shaft of the arrow.

Although of the leaf-shaped type, it corresponds more closely to the outline of an elongated pear. The incurved edges of

the upper portion of the blade are decidedly unusual; were the edges of the tapering point of the arrowhead straight, the implement would have assumed a form known as the "kite-shape" arrowhead.

The drawing of this pretty piece of flint chipping is full size; max. length in its present condition 35.5 mm. (1½ in.); max. width 20 mm.; max. thickness barely 2 mm. Its weight is only 24 grains; when complete it could not have exceeded 27 grains. The Maiden Castle arrowhead, above referred to, and of which seven-eighths remain, weighs 28.6 grains in its damaged condition, and was probably about 32 grains when perfect.

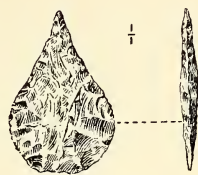
Flint Arrowhead, found
at Cannington Park Camp,
near Bridgwater.

For its length the Cannington specimen is certainly one of the thinnest British arrowheads on record.

The arrowhead was found by a young lady named Miss Grosett Collins, of Cannington, who recently picked it up on the surface of the camp. A flint scraper, flint saw, flint cores and flakes, and burnt flints have been found from time to time in the camp; also fragments of pottery of two types: (1) of the Bronze period, and (2) Late-Celtic pottery, of which two or three pieces are ornamented with patterns which can be matched at the Glastonbury Lake Village and at Ham Hill.

Cannington Camp is four miles n.w. of Bridgwater, and is composed of a mass of limestone thinly covered by the soil in which the flints and pottery are thrown out by rabbits, etc. The limestone here has been much disturbed and has been classed by different geologists as Devonian or Carboniferous; it resembles both in lithological character, but judging from the fossils found in the large quarry close-to, there is now no doubt of its Carboniferous age.

The only arrowhead of similar type known to me was also found in Somerset. It was picked up on the surface of Banwell Camp, on April 23rd, 1901, by Miss Hilda Pritchard, daughter of Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., of Bristol. Other arrowheads of flint found by Mr. Pritchard at the same camp were presented by him to Taunton Castle Museum, in March, 1906,¹ but the rare type, of which the accompanying is a full-size drawing, is still in his private collection. The following are its dimensions :



Flint Arrowhead,
found at Banwell
Camp, Somerset,
1901.

Length 22·5 (a little over $\frac{7}{8}$ in.), width 15·5 mm. ($\frac{5}{8}$ in.), max. thickness 2·8 mm.²; weight 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains. It is finely chipped on both faces and in general outline resembles the Cannington arrowhead, except that the incurving of the edges between the place of greatest width and the point is hardly so pronounced. Six of the Banwell arrowheads, including the one under consideration, have been reproduced from a photograph in the *Transactions of the Bris. and Glos. Arch. Society*, vol. xxv, p. 24, and *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. v, p. 240.³

I have been unable to find an arrowhead of precisely similar outline in any work or paper on Neolithic flint implements; but near approaches to this form are figured by Mr. W. J. Knowles in his paper on "Irish Arrowheads" in the *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. xxxiii, 1903, figs. 21 and 24, Plate ix.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. lii, part i, list of donations to the Museum.

2. The max. thickness of the very thin arrowhead found at Maiden Castle is 2·5 mm. (*Man*, 1904, 105).

3. See also *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, li, ii, 35.

Possible Site of a Roman Villa on Ham Hill.

HAVING been struck by the great number of fragments of Roman tegulae and pottery which are to be seen on the surface of the eastern portion of the arable field known as "The Warren," near Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill, the writer considered the probability of the existence of a Roman building in the immediate vicinity, and obtained permission to excavate in the adjoining orchard (popularly known by the name of "Dog trap,") where the crocks of coins were found in 1882.¹ After tentatively digging in various parts of the orchard, and finding nothing except a few fragments of pottery, the butt end of a stone axe was unearthed about eighteen inches below the surface of the earthworks at the east side of the orchard, but nothing further of interest. Eventually, on the west side of the orchard about thirty yards from the N.W. corner in a southerly direction, and about six feet from the hedge dividing the orchard from "The Warren," a roughly hewn Ham stone slab was found about two feet below the surface. The dimensions of the stone were 5ft. by 2ft. 6ins. (thickness six inches, the two long sides being chamfered to three inches on the under side). The long axis of the stone lay roughly N.W. to S.E. The side facing the N.E. showed signs of burning, and about a foot immediately below this were several rough blocks of Ham stone also showing signs of being burnt. Below this level was a compact flooring of fine Ham stone rubble, about eight inches thick, which extended about six feet parallel to the stone, and about twelve feet in a N.E. direction. Below this flooring was the original soil. Above the flooring was a layer of black earth mingled with wood-ashes and fragments of charcoal, to the depth of about ten inches. In this black earth were found hundreds of fragments of Roman and Romano-British pottery of the most varied types. These included a portion of a Roman mortarium of red ware, (the spout re-

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii, ii, 47.

maining intact) on the inner surface of which grains of quartz were embedded ; seven fragments of Samian ware including one portion of the rim of a bowl decorated with the festoon and tassel pattern in relief ; portions of bricks about 2ins. thick ; portions of flanged tiles (*tegulae*) and half-cylindrical tiles (*imbrices*)¹ with cement still adhering ; some fragments of ornamental "flue-tiles" ; two fragments of imitation Samian ware ; one fragment of red (all through) unglazed patera ; a fragment of cream-coloured unglazed ware ; a few fragments of amphoræ and other large vessels. The majority of fragments however were portions of vessels of various shapes and sizes in black Romano-British pottery, many of which were ornamented with cross-hatched lines.

"The Warren" being at the present time under cultivation, no further extension could be made in that direction, but at the S.E. corner of the field in a portion railed off for quarrying purposes, were found a bronze fibula of fine design inlaid with blue enamel,² a third brass coin of Valens, A.D. 364-378, and several fragments of pottery, including a considerable portion of a vase in grey ware, about 4ins. high, and many fragments of tegulæ.

Close to where these were found were what appeared to be two interments, that is, holes in the ground about four feet below the surface, containing black earth and human bones, the chief long-bones of the skeletons being still in a fair state of preservation, but in both cases the skulls were absent.

R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

1. Similar tiles are described by General Pitt-Rivers, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," vol. i, p. 136.

2. A fibula of similar design was found at Rotherley. *Op. cit.*, vol. ii, pl. xcvi, fig. 3.

The Beauchamp Manor Place, or Castle, at Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

THE presumable boundaries of the Beauchamp Manor Place, or Castle, having been described by Mr. Walter W. Walter, in vol. xxxv of the Society's *Proceedings*, and the site of the Beauchamp Chapel of St. Nicholas having been definitely located at the western portion of the enclosure, the writer, early in September, 1906, endeavoured to locate the site of the Manor House itself, the ruins of which were seen by Leland in 1540.

After a careful examination of the ground (which is now a builder's yard) permission was obtained from the tenant to excavate. The spot which appeared to be the most likely situation for the building was at the s.e. corner of the enclosure, in the space included by a rough parallelogram of which the s. and e. gateways marked the diagonal corners.

About 17yds. south of the e. gateway the ground is raised, and here, on excavating, were found the foundations of a substantially-built wall 4ft. thick, well-laid with faced Ham stone on a single set-off course on a hard clay bed. This wall could be traced in a westerly direction for about 100ft., where it disappeared. After about 20ft., the thickness of the wall was reduced to about 3ft. 6ins., and continued at that thickness as far as it exists.

To the south side of the wall, at a depth of from a foot to 18ins., was a compact flooring of Ham stone rubble, about 8ins. to a foot thick, extending southwards for about 20ft. Above this flooring were quantities of fragments of tiles of stone similar to Purbeck shale, but probably a local stone, which Dr. Hugh Norris considers to be "rag" from Hardington Man-deville. The tiles appear to be of the pointed type (similar to a well-known Roman form), perforated with nail-holes, and in two cases the nails were found in position.

There were also found four fragments of glazed ridge-tiling, the upper edge being serrated. One peculiarity of these tiles

is their being perforated with knife-cuts in series of threes at the thickest portion, no doubt to enable the heat to penetrate more readily in the process of "firing." Various fragments of mediæval glazed pottery were also found. Other relics of interest were a fragment of a knife¹ with a portion of the handle of bone engraved with cross-hatched lines, a clay marble, and near the surface a Crewkerne trade token² of the XVII Century bearing the arms of the Strode family, some members of which were connected with Stoke and whose remains lie in the parish church of St. Mary there.

At one spot among the stones of the flooring, at a depth of about 2ft., was found a portion of a stone adze, with a curved cutting-edge. This was probably brought from Ham Hill, with the stones which formed the floor.

Though excavations were continued for a week in various adjacent parts, no other foundations were discovered, nor were any tiles or other relics found.

R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

Notes on the Devonian Rocks of the Quantocks.

THE Palæozoic rocks of West Somerset and North Devon have for many years attracted the attention of geologists, and the battles fought over the relative position of the different beds have been many. Whether the present accepted succession is the true one is still, I venture to say, a question of doubt. Any fresh evidence therefore that can be brought to bear, must be of importance, and I hope helpful to the true solution of the problem.

During a recent visit to the Quantocks, in company with my friend Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, F.G.S., it was our good

1. An iron knife of similar form was found by General Pitt-Rivers at King John's House, Tollard Royal. (See "King John's House," pl. xviii, fig. 4).

2. Boyne, 1858, no. 82; Bidgood, no. 114.

fortune to discover fossils, which, as far as I am aware, have never been recorded before from the Hangman beds of that area.

In North Devon these beds are well exposed to the north of Combe Martin as far as Heddon's Mouth. Fine sections can be seen along the coast as well as inland. *Natica* and *Myalina* have been known to occur on the slopes of the great Hangman Hill and Holdstone Down since the days of De la Beche, but no mention, to the best of my belief, has been made of the occurrence of these fossils in the Hangman group further east. It is therefore interesting to note the finding of both *Natica* and *Myalina* in the Quantocks. The fossiliferous beds are well exposed in a lane branching from the main road between Nether Stowey and Holford at a sharp bend about half-a-mile from the latter village. This lane is a short cut when approaching Holford from Nether Stowey, to the upper part of the former place, and just at the beginning of the descent to Holford, the section referred to occurs. One band quite $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick is composed almost entirely of these fossils, which however are so crushed as to make it somewhat difficult to get really good specimens. Near the junction of this lane with the main road, and just at the bend of the latter, there is a good section of the Ilfracombe group of the Middle Devonian beds, from which fossils were obtained by the Rev. H. H. Winwood, in 1872, (see his paper on "Devonian Fossils from the Sandstones on the N.E. of the Quantocks," *Proc. Bath Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Field Club*, vol ii, p. 427,) and also by ourselves. This quarry was visited on July 26th, 1896, by the Geologists' Association, when the Ilfracombe beds were recognized, but no reference was made of the Hangman beds. In Mr. Winwood's paper he mentions the discovery of "casts of a gasteropod, (probably a *Natica*) and *Petraia*," in coarse grained mottled grits from a quarry nearly opposite the gate leading to Alfoxden. This quarry was also alluded to by Champernowne and Ussher, in 1881, (*Q. J. G. S.* vol. xxxv, p. 545). In our

visit we confirmed Mr. Winwood's discovery of gasteropods at the spot referred to by him, which we believe to be small or young *Natica*.

Mr. Ussher obtained some Brachiopods including *Spirifera* in the lane referred to, at some feet below the *Natica* and *Myalina* bed.

J. G. HAMLING, F.G.S.

Notes on Nailsea Glass.

VERY few facts relating to Nailsea Glass have, as far as I have been able to ascertain, been brought together, at any rate in local periodicals and books; and the information below has been collected from various sources.

Nailsea is situated in North Somerset, nine miles w.s.w. of Bristol and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles e.s.e. of Clevedon. The glass factory was established by John Robert Lucas, in 1788; he married in 1781. Before 1788 Lucas had a glass-bottle factory in Corn Street, Bristol. Later the Nailsea factory was owned by George White, who was followed by Samuel Bowen, from whom it was bought by Messrs. Chance Bros. and Company, of West Smethwick, near Birmingham, and closed about December, 1873.

An old Bristol directory states that in 1859, "crown and sheet glass works on a large scale" existed at Nailsea. In 1866, Kelly recorded that there were at Nailsea "extensive glass works, where three hundred and fifty persons are employed." Several French workmen were employed as glass blowers; clear green glass flower-pots and saucers were made here *circa* 1850.

In Blackie's *Imperial Gazetteer*, 1856, we get the following entry under Nailsea: "An extensive manufactory of crown glass, numerous collieries and quarries of building and paving stone."

In addition, the writer has been informed on good authority

that there was a shoe factory and another for sulphur used in the glass works.

Probably the finest collection of Nailsea glass in existence is to be seen in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. The collection contains many examples less rarely met with than the dark green jugs flecked with white, including clear glass flasks, beautifully veined or streaked with pale shades of pink, yellow, green, etc.

The best pieces in Taunton Castle Museum are two jugs composed of a dark yellowish-green common "bottle" glass flecked with white. The white is never a pure white, but of a milky shade, and often it is decidedly bluish-white. Sometimes the flecks measure as much as an inch in diameter, and the amount of flecking varies considerably. Some of them have white enamel on the lip; others are finished with a double band of white enamel just below the rim. Some have plain bases formed by the rounding-off of the sides, but the more capacious jugs are generally provided with stout "feet." These jugs, as a rule, vary from six to twelve inches in height.

It is on record under date 1792, that the glass-house people at Nailsea lived in nineteen cottages in a row—mere hovels—containing in all nearly two hundred people, who were known as Nailsea "savages,"—or "heads" as they styled themselves. Both sexes and all ages herded together. The wages are stated to have been high when there was work to do, and that the eating and drinking was almost luxurious. The high buildings comprising the factories ranged before the doors of the cottages. The inhabitants welcomed strangers who came to minister to them to "Botany Bay," or to "Little Hell," as they were in the habit of designating their little colony. Through the endeavours of Hannah and Martha More, philanthropists and religious teachers, these so-called "savages" became considerably tamed before the close of the eighteenth century.

Illustrations of Nailsea glass are to be found in *The Connoisseur*, vol. xv, pp. 48-9.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

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MENTIONED OR DESCRIBED IN THE

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Vols. I to LII, 1849-1906.

Compiled by H. St. George Gray,

Assist.-Secretary and Curator.

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*Denotes that an illustrated plate of the brass accompanies the description.

**Signifies that there are two plates.

‡Indicates that there is an illustration of the brass in the text.

†Denotes that the position of the brass is shown in the accompanying plate.

§Seen by Leland in the Beauchamp Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham.

Lists of Brass Rubbings (including Somerset):—(1) Exhibited at Wells, 1850, by Dr. Markland, *Proc. I*, i, 71; (2) Exhibited by Colonel Bramble, 1891, at Crewkerne, *Proc. XXXVII*, i, 47; (3) Exhibited by Rev. H. N. Dymond, 1903, at Chard, *Proc. XLIX*, i, 48.

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- 1904 BOYLE, MONTGOMERIE, Horsington House, Templecombe.
- 1906 BOYLE, REGINALD C., Monkton House, Taunton.
- 1897 BOYS, Rev. H. A., North Cadbury Rectory, S.O. Somerset.
- 1905 BRADFORD, A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.
- 1905 BRADFORD, Mrs., " " "
- 1860 BRAIKENRIDGE, W. JERDONE, Claremont, Clevedon, and 16,
Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1902 BRAITHWAITE, J. B., Blencathara, Burnham, and The High-
lands, New Barnet, Herts.
- 1903 BRAITHWAITE, JOHN B., The Highlands, New Barnet.

- 1867 †BRAMBLE, Lieut.-Col. J. R., F.S.A., Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, **Trustee, V. P.**
- 1899 BRAMBLE, Miss E. M., Seafield, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARY, (E. R. N. MATHEWS, *Librarian*).
- 1901 BROADLEY, A. MEYRICK, The Knapp, Bradpole, Bridport.
- 1889 BROADMEAD, W. B., Enmore Castle, Bridgwater.
- 1877 BRODERIP, EDMUND, Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
- 1903 BROWN, DAVID, M.D., Hamdon, North Town, Taunton.
- 1898 BROWN, DAVID, Estayne House, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1882 BROWN, JOHN, Wadeford House, Chard.
- 1905 BROWN, ROBERT, Ingleside, Dampiet Street, Bridgwater.
- 1886 BROWN, W. H. M., Highfield, Sherborne.
- 1906 BRUTON, F. A., 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.
- 1886 BRUTTON, J., 7, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1899 BRYAN, H. D., Croome Cottage, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1903 †BRYANT, J. H., M.D., 8, Mansfield St., London, (deceased).
- 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., 4, East Street, Taunton.
- 1885 BUCKLE, EDMUND, 23, Bedford Row, London, W.C.
- 1881 BULL, Rev. T. WILLIAMSON, Paulton Vicarage, Bristol.
- 1893 †BULLEID, ARTHUR, F.S.A., Old Vicarage, Midsomer Norton.
- 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, " "
- 1902 BURNELL, C. E., Henley, Shepton Mallet.
- 1892 BURRIDGE, Major W., The Willows, Wellington.
- 1875 BUSH, JOHN, 9, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1892 BUSH, R. C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Bath.
- 1892 †BUSH, THOS. S., 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.
- 1904 BUSH, Mrs. T. S., " " "
- 1898 BUTLER, W. B., 1, Upper High Street, Taunton.
- 1907 CAMERON, A. C. G., H. M. Geolog. Survey (*retired*), Tresta, South Road, Taunton.
- 1902 CAMPBELL, Rev. COLIN A. F., Street Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.
- 1882 CARTWRIGHT, Rev. A. R., Hornblotton Rectory, (deceased).
- 1882 †CARTWRIGHT, Rev. H. A., Whitestaunton Rectory, Chard.
- 1887 †CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
- 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.

- 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, The Worshipful Chancellor C. E. H., C.B.,
K.C., F.S.A., 119, Harley Street, W., and New Place, Porlock.
- 1857 CHAFYN-GROVE, G. TROYTE, F.S.A., North Coker Ho., Yeovil.
- 1905 CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., The Grove, Staplegrove.
- 1902 CHANT, T. W., Stowe Lodge, Watford, Herts.
- 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., The Rectory, Parracombe, s.o.
- 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, 10, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., Wyndham, Wilton, Taunton.
- 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
- 1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton.
- 1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazelcroft, Horsington, Templecombe.
- 1892 †CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Lieut.-Col. J. F., Thornfalcon, Taunton ;
and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., **Trustee.**
- 1863 †CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells.
- 1902 CLARK, ALFRED J., Netherleigh, Street.
- 1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, ROGER, Street.
- 1873 CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
- 1849 CLARKE, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells.
- 1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Fairlawn, Trull, Taunton.
- 1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., „ „ „
- 1905 CLEMENTS, T. W., The Park, Yeovil.
- 1890 CLIVE, J. RONALD, Wootton, Berkswell, Coventry, (deceased).
- 1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
- 1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
- 1899 COATES, Major HERBERT, Hillcrest, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1860 †COLEMAN, Rev. Preb. J., Romsey, Hants.
- 1882 †COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., Holcombe Rectory, Bath.
- 1901 COLES, JOHN, Junr., 6, Keyford Terrace, Frome.
- 1891 COLES, Rev. V. S. S., Pusey House, Oxford.
- 1872 COLFOX, WM., Westmead, near Bridport, (deceased).
- 1894 COLLINS, Rev. J. A. W., Newton St. Cyres Vicarage, Exeter.
- 1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
- 1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull.

- 1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
1892 CORNER, EDWARD, Hillside, Wellington.
1876 CORNISH, Rt. Rev. CHAS. E., Bishop of Grahamstown, S. Africa.
1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
1891 COTCHING, W. G., Brookfield House, Pitminster, Taunton.
1897 COTTAM, A. BASIL, Bramblecroft, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater.
1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., 49, Bannawell Street, Tavistock.
1906 COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Upcott House, Bishop's Hull.
1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
1896 CUTLER, JONATHAN, Richmond House, Wellington.
1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
1893 †DANIEL, GEO. A., Nunney Court, Frome.
1868 DANIEL, Rev. H. A., Manor Ho., Stockland Bristol, Bridgwater.
1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
1882 DAUBENEY, W. A., Cleveland, near Dawlish.
1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., St. Chad's, Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
1893 DAVIS, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
1863 ‡DAWKINS, Prof. W. BOYD, F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield House, Fallowfield, Manchester.
1896 †DAY, H. C. A., Oriel Lodge, Walton-by-Clevedon, Som.
1906 DAY, W. A., 12, Russell Street, Bath.
1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Sneyd Park House, Clifton.
1891 DERHAM, WALTER, 76, Lancaster Gate, London, W.
1898 DICKINSON, R. E., Combe Cottage, Lyncombe Hill, Bath.
1875 DOBREE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1900 DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
1880 DOGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.

- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1903 DUBERLY, Miss, Hillmore, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., Brooklyn, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1893 DYKE, C. P., 29, Fellows Road, Hampstead, London.
- 1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
- 1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
- 1901 †EASTWOOD, A. EDGELL, Leigh Court, Taunton.
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1905 EDMUNDS, Mrs. H. M., Kildare, Winscombe.
- 1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 23, Ranelagh Grove, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
- 1906 ELTON, C. T., Rowford Lodge, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.
- 1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
- 1891 ELTON, Major WM., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
- 1873 †ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, GEO., Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
- 1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
- 1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McDONALD, The Vicarage, Minehead.
- 1876 EVANS, Sir J., K.C.B., F.R.S., Britwell, Berkhamsted, Herts.
- 1906 EVANS, Miss ANNE, Belmont, Taunton.
- 1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Som.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, The Vicarage, Wincanton.
- 1905 *FARWELL, The Hon. Lord Justice, 15, Southwell Gardens, London, S.W., and Knowle, Dunster.
- 1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 FORBES, Rev. J. DE BURGH, The Rectory, Hemyock.
- 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
- 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.

- 1871 †FOX, CHAS. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
- 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
- 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
- 1906 FOX, THOMAS, Old Way House, Wellington.
- 1876 FOXCROFT, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
- 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
- 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.
- 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.,
late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
- 1893 FRY, E. A., 124, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
- 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, „ „ „
- 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, V.P.
- 1871 †GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
- 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
- 1904 GAWEX, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
- 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
- 1862 GEORGE, Rev. PHILIP EDW., St. Winifred's, Sion Hill, Bath.
- 1887 *GIBBS, ANTONY, Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Nailsea, R.S.O.
- 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
- 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1897 GILES, W. J., 10, Sydney Terrace, Taunton.
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Villa Ventura, Taunton.
- 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Hardenhuish Park
Chippenham; and Halse, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, „ „ „
- 1879 GOODLAND, THOS., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 GOODMAN, ALBERT, North Town Terrace, Taunton, (deceased).
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1905 GOUDGE, Rev. Preb. H. L., Theological College, Wells.
- 1889 GOUGH, WM., Rockdene, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1906 GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.

- 1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
- 1892 †GRANT, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.
- 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
- 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
- 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Dodington, Bridgwater.
- 1898 GREY, GEO. DUNCAN, LL.D., Craigfoot, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
- 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
- 1876 HADDON, CHAS., Southfield Villa, South Street, Taunton.
- 1871 HALL, H., F.R.I.B.A., 20, Quernmore Road, Stroud Green, London, N.
- 1887 HALL, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixon, Monmouth.
- 1906 HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD, 2, Pump Court, London, (deceased).
- 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
- 1878 HAMMETT, ALEXANDER, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
- 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
- 1903 HARE, SHOLTO, F.R.G.S., Royal Societies Club, London, S.W.
- 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Wells.
- 1902 HARRISON, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1905 HARTWRIGHT, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
- 1898 HATCHER, ROBERT, Cannsfield House, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1906 HAWKES, F. S., Backwell, near Bristol.
- 1906 HAWKES, Mrs. F. S., Backwell, near Bristol.
- 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
- 1902 HAWKINS, Rev. HENRY.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS, LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1902 †HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1905 HAYTER, LOUIS H., Tauntfield Cottage, Taunton.
- 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., Williton.
- 1904 HEARD, HERBERT, The Shrubbery, Shepton Mallet.
- 1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., St. Martin's V., Roath Park, Cardiff.
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " "
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidcup, Kent.
- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.

- 1906 HENNIKER, JOHN G., Catcott, Bridgwater.
- 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Preaton's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1888 HICKES, Rev. T. H. F., Hobbswell House, Cheddar.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Lyneham Cottage, High Ham.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., Holway House, Taunton.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip Vicarage, Cole-
ford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., P.C., M.P.,
St. Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1906 HOOK, ARTHUR J., 11, Middle Street, Taunton.
- 1905 HOPE, Rev. H. K., Batt's Park, Trull, Taunton.
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, J. F. FORTESCUE, Mells Park, Frome.
- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1905 HOSKYNS, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1905 HOSKYNS, R. G. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, South
Petherton.
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., , , ,
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, Ken-
sington, W.

- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1900 HYLTON, Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore, Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., Litt. D., The Manse, Chase Side, Eufield.
- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Fortfield, Grove Park Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, ARTHUR JOHN, The Deanery, Wells.
- 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, The Very Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells, V.P.
- 1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Hesketh House, Yeovil.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1901 JOYCE, Rev. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
- 1906 JOYCE, Rev. W. W., The Vicarage, Brislington.
- 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., East Chinnock Rectory, Yeovil.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, V.P.
- 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., The Bank House, Taunton.
- 1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
- 1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.
- 1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 12, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1892 KNIGHT, R., Fore Street, Wellington.
- 1871 LANCE, Rev. W. H., Bagborough Rectory, Taunton.
- 1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.

- 1904 LAURENCE, Mrs., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
- 1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., Belvedere West, Taunton.
- 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
- 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., ,, ,,
- 1906 LEATHER, J. H., Normansleigh, Minehead.
- 1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
- 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 LESLIE, T., Euston, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1905 LETHBRIDGE, Sir WROTH P. C., Bart., 17, Hyde Park Street,
London, W.
- 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
- 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 LIPSCOMB, Mrs., Gate House, Taunton.
- 1885 *LIVERPOOL, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, F.S.A., Kirkham Abbey,
Yorks ; and 2, Charlton House Terrace, London, S.W.
- 1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
- 1906 LLOYD, Rev. J. A., F.S.A., Mere Vicarage, Wilts.
- 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Woodlands, Congresbury, Bristol.
- 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., ,, ,, ,,
- 1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
- 1887 LOVIBOND, Mrs., Exe House, Exeter.
- 1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.
- 1906 LUTTRELL, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead.
- 1868 +LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, **President, Trustee.**
- 1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Nynehead Court, Wellington.
- 1870 LYTE, Sir HENRY MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square,
London, W.
- 1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, High School Ho., 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1906 MACFIE, ROBERT, Hamp House, Bridgwater.

- 1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
1907 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, Sandylands, Englefield Grn., Surrey.
1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.
1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
1906 MARDON, HEBER, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
1905 MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., 4, Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent.
1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
1903 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., Bath College, Bath.
1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, Norton Manor, Taunton.
1904 MAXWELL, C. J., Leycroft, Taunton.
1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.
1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
1875 MEDLEY, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
1885 MELLOR, Rt. Hon. J. W., P.C., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vic., Newport, Salop.
1904 MICHELL, THEO., Windsor Lodge, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 56, Beulah Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.
1902 MOLE, H. BLOOME, The Croft, Shepton Mallet.
1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.

- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrral, Glastonbury.
- 1881 MURRAY-ANDERDON, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton.
- 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Pitcombe Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., C.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, Stafford Lodge, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 ‡NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
- 1902 PAGE, Rev. J. E., Loxton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore
Hall, Shepton Mallet, V.P.
- 1901 PAINE, JAMES, Springfield, near Taunton.
- 1901 PAINE, Mrs. J., " "
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
- 1906 PASS, A. D., Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
- 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
- 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
- 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
- 1897 PENNY, Rev. JAS. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
- 1876 PENNY, THOS., Parklands, Taunton, (deceased).
- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
- 1905 PERRETT, W. E., 73, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.

- 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Crewkerne.
- 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., 18, Hopton Road, Streatham.
- 1902 PETHICK, HENRY, Trewartha, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
- 1882 PHILP, Capt. F. L., 20, Eaton Place, Brighton.
- 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
- 1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1902 POLLARD, MRS. H. S., Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1905 POLLOCK, MRS., Cutsey House, Trull, (deceased).
- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, 4, Fons George Road, Taunton.
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
- 1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
- 1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, **Patron.**
- 1902 POWELL, Rev. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 PRATT, C. W., 1, The Parade, Minehead.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Manor House, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., 12, Frederick Terrace, Weymouth.
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., Exeter College, Oxford.
- 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
- 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishops Hull, Taunton.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, MRS. H., " "
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Ilminster.
- 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1891 RAWLE, E. J., 11, Thirlmere Road, Streatham, London, S.W.

- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, 182, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
1902 REEDER, Rev. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
1898 RIGDEN, G. W., 2, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
1880 RISLEY, S. NORRIS.
1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
1903 ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
1896 RUDDOCK, Miss FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Linton Vicarage, Cambs.
1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.
1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate, Surrey ; and Stavordale Priory, Wincanton.
1878 †SAMSON, C. H., F.R.I.B.A., 41, Hillmorton Road, Rugby.
1889 SAUNDERS, G., The Grove, Staplegrove, (deceased).
1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.
1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
1885 †SEALE, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, R.S.O.
1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Hillside, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
1906 SHAW, Rev. Preb. W. Stokes, 5, Devonshire Buildings, Bath.
1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
1903 SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
1903 SHILLITO, Rev. W. F., The Vicarage, Creech St. Michael.
1896 SHORE, Comdr. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
1906 SHORT, G. W., 50, High Street, Taunton.
1895 SHUM, F., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
1906 SIMEY, GEORGE I., Villa Bianca, Bath.

- 1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Montys Court, Taunton.
- 1898 SMITH, A. J., 47, North Street, Taunton.
- 1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON.
- 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
- 1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
- 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
- 1883 SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells.
- 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
- 1904 SORBY, Rev. J. ARCHIBALD, Enmore Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.
- 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H.
- 1901 SOUTHCOMBE, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.
- 1853 SPEKE, WM., Jordans, Ilminster.
- 1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
- 1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
- 1902 SPENDER, Miss, 34, Marlborough Buildings, Bath.
- 1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
- 1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
- 1901 SPRANKLING, E., Brookfield Cottage, South Road, Taunton.
- 1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.
- 1874 †STANLEY, E. J., Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1897 STANWAY, MOSES, 1, Hovelands, Taunton, (deceased).
- 1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., Chaplain to the Forces, and Rector
of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover.
- 1877 STEEVENS, A., Osborne House, Taunton, (deceased).
- 1904 STEEVENS, Mrs., Osborne House, Taunton.
- 1902 STEPHENSON, Rev. E. H. C., Lympsham Rectory, Weston-
super-Mare.
- 1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
- 1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.
- 1876 STOATE, WM., Ashleigh, Burnham.
- 1902 STRACHEY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.
- 1906 STRANGWAYS, The Hon. H. B. T., Shapwick, Som.
- 1900 STREET, Rev. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.

- 1903 STRONG, WM., 6, College Gardens, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.
- 1897 SULLY, G. B., Ashleigh, Burnham.
- 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.
- 1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
- 1904 SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
- 1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.
- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulveiton.
- 1892 TANNER, REV. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington.
- 1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton.
- 1892 TAYLOR, REV. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.
- 1897 †TAYLOR, REV. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
- 1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
- 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
- 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1897 THOMPSON, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
- 1903 THORNE, F., 66A, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
- 1904 THRING, MRS. GODFREY, Walsingham, Millington Road, Cambridge.
- 1902 TIDMAN, C. J., Torwood, Ellenborough Park, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1879 †TITE, Chas., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **General Secretary.**
- 1892 TITE, MRS. C., " "
- 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
- 1896 TOFT, REV. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
- 1870 TOMKINS, REV. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
- 1883 TORDIFFE, REV. STAFFORD, Ashwick Vicarage, Bath.
- 1866 TRASK, CHAS., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Ilminster.
- 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Waterslade, South Road, Taunton.
- 1900 TREPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
- 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
- 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, V.P.
- 1898 TREVILIAN, MRS. E. B. C., " "
- 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Major E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.

- 1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
- 1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, F.R.G.S., Frenchay, Bristol.
- 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1901 TYLOR, EDWARD B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anthropology, Museum House, Oxford.
- 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-General, C.B., Cotlake House, Taunton.
- 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Broad St., Somerton.
- 1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wraxall, Bristol.
- 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1905 VINCENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, Taunton.
- 1905 WADE, Rev. G. W., D.D., St. David's College, Lampeter.
- 1887 WADMORE, Rev. J. A. W., Barrow Gurney Vicarage, Bristol.
- 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shapton Mallet.
- 1896 WAIT, H. W. K., Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1905 WAIT, Miss, Deerhurst, Downside Road, Clifton.
- 1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
- 1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
- 1876 WALDRON, CLEMENT, Llandaff, S. Wales, (deceased).
- 1905 WALSH, T. L., Sherwood, Bridgwater.
- 1902 WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, The Ridge, Ilminster.
- 1905 WALTON, Rev. J. L.
- 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
- 1906 WATSON, WM., Southleigh, Burnham.
- 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
- 1903 WEAVER, J. REGINALD H., 20, Lammas Park Road, Ealing.
- 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
- 1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
- 1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

- 1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF.
- 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 1896 WERE, FRANCIS, Callingwood Hall, Tatenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
- 1896 WEST, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
- 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 65, High Street, Taunton.
- 1896 WHALE, Rev. T. W., Mount Nessing, Bath, (deceased).
- 1897 WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vic., Bridgwater.
- 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M., Westcombe, Evercreech.
- 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
- 1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
- 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.
- 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
- 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
- 1893 WILLIAMS, T. WEBB, Greystones, South Rd., Weston-s-Mare.
- 1906 WILLS, Sir FREDK., Bart., Northmoor, Dulverton, R.S.O.
- 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
- 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
- 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 35, Silverdale Road, Sydenham.
- 1868 †WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
- 1885 WINTERSTOKE, Lord, Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O. ; and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.
- 1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Moreton House, Dorchester.
- 1894 WOOD, Rev. W. BERDMORE, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1878 WOODFORDE, Rev. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H., Heatherton Park, Taunton.
- 1899 WOODWARD, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.
- 1903 WORTHINGTON, HENRY H., Bindon, Wellington.
- 1885 †WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
- 1902 WRENN, W. A., 7, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
- 1906 WYNN, Miss, Belmont, Taunton.
- 1904 YOUNG, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

TOTAL, 676 MEMBERS, excluding Honorary Members, and any 1907 members recorded in the list.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer; elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same : such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee ; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it ; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrears may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

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* *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorize the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1906.



